ಟೀಕೂರ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಂ ರವರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ (1930 ರಿಂದ 1967)

ಟೀಕೂರ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಂ ರವರು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮೂಜ ಲೋಕ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಇವರು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಕೀಲನಾಗಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದಾಗಲೇ ಕಾನೂನು ಭಂಗ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಆಗ ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತನಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡರು. ಟೀಕೂರ ರವರು 1930 ರಿಂದ 1945 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಸಕ್ರೀಯ ನಾಯಕರಾಗಿದು ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದರು. ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ಡಿ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. 1930 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕೋಲಾ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಶಿಬಿರಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಳಿದ್ದರು. ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಭಂಗಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ನೇಯಿ — ಸಾರಾಯಿ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳ ಎದುರು ಪಿಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ನೆಡೆಸಲು ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕ ತಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆ ಕೂಡ್ಲಿಗಿ, ಹರಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಬಂಧನವಾಗಿ 118 ನೆಯ ವಿಭಾಗದಂತೆ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ಗಾಂಧಿ — ಇರ್ವಿನ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದಂತೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದರು. 1932 ರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಭಾರಿ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ರಾಜಾಜಿ, ನಾಗೇಶ್ವರರಾವ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಲಭಿಸಿತು.

ದಿವಂಗತ ಗಂಗಾಧರರಾವ್ ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆಯವರು ಇವರನ್ನು ಗಾಂಧಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯನನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು (1930). 1937 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮದ್ರಾಸ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾದರು. ಆಗ ಮದ್ರಾಸ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭಾ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. 1939 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಲ್ಲಂಡ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ನೀಡಿ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡರು. 1942 ರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿತರಾದರು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಂತರ 1952 ರಿಂದ 1967 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಮೂರು ಭಾರಿ ಲೋಕ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದರು.

ಇವರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವು ಶ್ರೀ. ಸಿ. ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲಚಾರಿ, ಪಂಡಿತ್‌ಜೀ ಕಾತಗಡೆ, ಗಂಗಾಧರರಾವ್ ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ, ಡಿ.ಎನ್. ಹನುಮಂತರಾವ್, ಆರ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಲು, ಎ.ವಿ. ಜೆಬ್ಬಿ, ಹೆಚ್.ಎನ್ ಕೌಜಲಗಿ, ಕೆ. ಆರ್. ಕಾರಂತ್, ಆರ್.ಆರ್. ದಿವಾಕರ್, ಎನ್.ಎನ್.ಹರ್ಡಿಕರ್, ಜಿ. ಗೋಪಾಲರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ವಿ.ವಿ.ಗಿರಿ, ಎನ್. ಸಂಜೀವರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ವೈ.ಆರ್. ಪೈಲಾರ್ಪಡೆ, ಲಾಲ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ, ಕೆ.ಡಿ. ಮಾಳವೀಯ, ಜಿ.ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ, ವಿ.ಕೆ. ಆರ್.ವಿ. ರಾವ್, ಅಂದಾನಪ್ಪ ದೊಡ್ಡಮೇಟಿ — ಮುಂತಾದ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳು ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಂ ರವರಿಗೆ ಬರೆದ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಟೀಕೂರರು ಆರ್.ಆರ್.ದಿವಾಕರ್, ಸಿ.ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲಚಾರಿ, ಪಂಡಿತ್ ಜವಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹ್ರು, ವಿ.ವಿ.ಗಿರಿ; ಕೆ.ಡಿ. ಮಾಳವೀಯ, ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಶ್ರೀಮಾಲಿ, ಹೆಚ್.ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ ಗೌಡ, ವೈ.ಆರ್. ಪೈಲಾರ್ಪಡೆ, ಮುಂತಾದವರಿಗೆ ಬರೆದ ಪತ್ರಗಳೂ, ಕೆಲವು ಪೇಪರ್ ಕಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾವ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು 1930 ರಿಂದ 1970 ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಇವರ ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತವೆ.

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳವಳಿ, ಏಕೀಕರಣ ಚಳವಳಿ, ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಲೋಕ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಅವರು ನಡೆಸಿದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿವರಗಳು ಈ ಪತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಸಿಗುತ್ತವೆ.

Gandhi Ashram,

Tiruchengodu, 22-5-31.

My Dear Subramaniam,

I am just now able to acknowledge your kind letter of the 25th April. It is really a source of happiness that friends like you recall our stay in prison. I think of you so often. I am glad that you are ~~thexpresident~~ proceeding with Congress organisation work and that our advocate friends are helping you actively. Convey my best regards to Mr. Venkoba Rao and Mr.Seshagiri Rao.

I am writing to Mr. N.S.Varadachari to help you in regard to bleaching, dyeing and printing. Can you send a young man to Tirupur for three months training in bleaching dyeing and printing? That is the best way to do the business. It is not the right way to get some one from elsewhere to go to your place. It is neither cheap nor useful. If you send a young man suitably selected he will be a permanent addition to your resources and you can command his services on your own terms. But you must select one who is fit for the work. If you yield to pressure of friends you will always make a wrong selection. You must send one who is well educated and therefore able to absorb new ideas. He must also be one without ~~any~~ inclination

to desk work but who is actively inclined to manual work. He must be healthy and should not fall ill on account of difference of food or climate.

He must be of an amiable temperament so that he may learn things among strangers. That is to say he must be of ~~an both~~ active and cheerful temperament. There are some people who have no hands and fingers. That is to say, they have no ~~capacity~~ capacity to use them effectively. You can observe this if you ask a young man to move about furniture in a room. He will either try to break the furniture or spoil the walls or floors. He does not know how to move a thing with ease. He always perspires in his task . Such men are no use for our work.

There is nothing more dangerous in selecting men for utilisation of public funds than accepting poverty and unemployment as a justifiable excuse for accepting a candidate.

Yours sincerely,

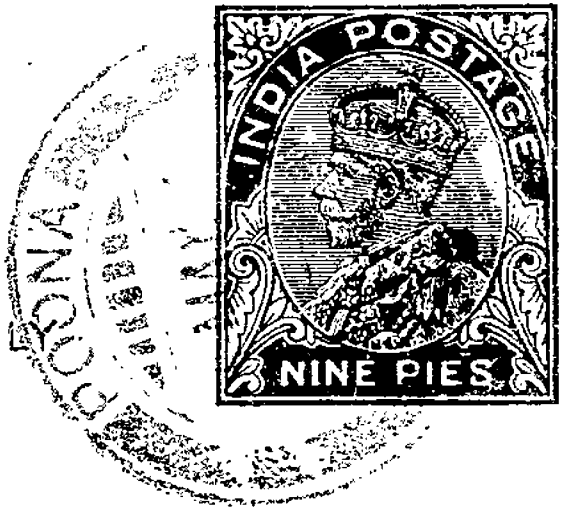
C. Rajagopalachari

INDIA

POST CARD

WRITING SPACE

ADDRESS ONLY



Sjt. T. Subrahmanyam, B.A.B.L

Bellary.

"PARNAKUTI"
POONA.

24th May 1933.

Dear Mr. Subrahmanyam,

This is just to acknowledge your kind letter of 22nd May.

Yours sincerely,

C.

कर्नाटक शेतकी प्रदर्शन, बेलगाम.

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग विभाग.

सेक्रेटरी:—

श्री. हणमंतराव कौजलगी.

श्री. वामनराव देसाई बिद्री.

ता. 2-12-1937

My dear Subrahmanyam,

I have not heard from you since long. As you know there is going to be The Karnatak Agricultural Show in the Third week of Jan 1938. Khadi and Village industry Section is an important part of the exhibition. The department is practically to be managed by group as Mr. Vamanarao Desai and Hanamantr Koujalgi are working as Secretaries. They want to demonstrate the art of button mak for which they have written to Mysore Stat If the button making demonstrators' party c from Mysore well and good. Otherwise we s have to request you to see that some gentle who knows the art of button making comes h without fail. So it would be better that should from now be in touch with some one who knows it well and whom you would be in position to send here the moment you hear

My dear Subramanyam,

I am glad to read your kind letter, reporting good prospects for the Candidate. It is a single vote by which Mr. Bhima Rao has got through. But a miss is as good as a mile! Perhaps Mr. Bhima Rao's record is unique throughout India. Please give him my best respects. I am so glad he has come in

Yours sincerely,

C Rajagopalachar

Sjt. Tekur Subramanyam,
B.A.,B.L.,
Bellary.

from us again.

Yours sincerely,

Pundlik Kalagade

For G.B.Deshpande. Belgau

[illegible]

My dear Sir Charles

I am in receipt of your 13th & 21st inst. I returned Wednesday. I saw C. L. also. He says nothing as will the Congress do in this Province eg. [illegible] in connection with our Irish bill was in the direction of [illegible] Manager. So far as I was the Chairman of the Lake, one of the deputy Speaker - he likely that Thames ship. Of course your satisfaction for various work [illegible] interest whole & therefore it is very difficult to [illegible]

it & individuals Commons direct hand in to share some responsibility of my health- splendidly & has [illegible].

I have chosen the time you will fulfil us. It is a privilege & confidence. Pound for you & I hope you it. You have my good

& difficulties in Belonging this language

& Lady
Yours sincerely
Arthur Hardy

D. S. HANUMANTHA RAO
ADVOCATE

6

BELLARY
28/7/1937

Dear Subramanyam

I expected a letter from you everday. Perhaps you are busy. Hope you have settled yourself to the new work which must certainly be interesting.

Perhaps you remember the opinion Expressed by some of us in the matter of Salary for Legislators. Today myself and Mr P.V.S.R have sent a communication to- call the papers for ~~for~~ publication for eliciting public opinion. Any such measure at this time will be ~~ill~~ ill-advised

Since the last one year I have been feeling bitterly that friends have let you down here. ~~I feel~~. I am one of the greatest sinners in that respect. My financial difficulties & other worries since the last two years are the main reasons for the deadening of my political activity. I earnestly request you to forgive & forget my faults. You know you can excuse me for my feelings in public life, as I have not been insincere or false to anyone — more so to you for whom I have always cherished

love, admiration & respect.

Your Kiddy had come yesterday to bid me good bye.

Yours sincerely

AM Fuller

TELEGRAMS :- GUDUTHUR. SREE

GUDUTHUR THIMMAPPA BROS.,

COTTON MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRESS & GIN OWNERS.

BELLARY. 28th Septem 37

Dear Mr.Subrmanyam,

Congress Govt has kindly allowed the literates to enlist themselves as voters, ut forms for such enlistment are very dear and a man of my position cannot get sufficient forms.Please advise what to do?I have tried my best with R.D.O and Municipal Office but they say forms received are very limited. The time limit for enlistment is fast approaching so I request you to make suitable arrangements to get as many forms required.

Further I have sent a dissenting minute the local self Govt,regarding the Bellary Municipal Water WorksCoal tender but so far no orders are received.I never thought Congrss Govt, will delay matter of Finance when poor rate payers Money is given to one favourite Councillor of the Chairman.Every month Rs 200/-or more is loss to the Municipality.Please see that the above matter is taken notice of the local self Govt department

atonce.

Kindly reply by return post. I trust you will take personal interest in this affair, Thanking you,

Yours Sinc-erely

G. Krimmaffa.

Vande Mathram !

8

R.Srinivasalu. Congress
Member Provincial/Committee

92/A Madavaram High Road,
Perambur.
4th October, '37.

Most Respected and Revered Bajaji,

You will kindly excuse me for intruding upon your valuable and precious time.

I was pained to hear the speach made by Mr.G.Krishnamurthi, M.L.A.(Congress) at the Mahathmaji Birthday Celeberation Meeting on 2-10-'37. at Agaram, Perambur. He declared that he used to wear Khadi only on occasions like Congress lections and meetings. He said that he had no faith in Khadi and therefore not a habitual wearer of it. He even went to the extent of saying that Khadi could not be beneficial and profitable to the Country and that Mahathmaji was still wanting in experience regarding Khadi Industry. He said that he had bitterest experience of Khadi manufacture and could talk with certain amount of right and authority as he and his family experimented Khadi manufacture. and miserably failed thereby incurring heavy loss.

Speakers who did not wear Khaddar spoke on Mahathmaji Birthday. The Chairman of the meeting was Mr.Sivasubramaniam, Vice-President, Saidapet Taluk Congress Committee. Even this gentleman did not object to the irresponsible speach made in public by Mr.Krishnamurthi.

I think that Mr.Krishnamurthy has s[illegible]bed a pledge that he will habitually wear Khadar. If that is so how could he break it and that too proclaim publicly on Mahathmaji Birthday Celeberation that he uses Khaddar only for election purposes.

This is for favour of your information and suitable action for having broken the pledge.

Namaskhar,

Yours ever in service,

Sd/ —

Member P.C.C.

Copy to the Secretary, Congress Legislative Party, Congress House, Royapettah, Madras. for information and action.

R.Srinivasalu

Member P.C.C.

PROHIBITION

Prohibition has been in force in four districts with an area of 23,819 sq. miles and a popopulation of 7,097,461. The loss to the Government on account of this measure has been no less than 2/3rds of a crore per annum. But the annual savings for the people would be about 265 lakhs of rupees.

LAND REVENUE REMISSION:

During the last 2 years the Government granted land revenue remission amounting to 71.4 lakhs of rupees per year besides other remissions granted on account of adverse seasonal conditions.

DEBT RELIEF

To reduce the debt of the agriculturists, the Agriculturists Relief Act was enacted in March 1938. Since the coming into force of that Act upto the end of September 1939, debts amounting to Rs.3,92,54,613-3-11 were scaled down to Rs. 2,05,11,230-10-2 , and the total amount of reduction by the scaling down was 47.7 per cent during the 16 months. This does not include cases of voluntary settlement outside Courts.

REDUCTION OF RENT:

The Agriculturists Act of 1938 provided for the reduction of rent due by the ryots to the Zamindars and other holders of estates. As a result of the working of the Act, it is estimated that rent dues to the extent of Rs.426 lakhs were written off. during 1938 and 1939.

HARIJAN UPLIFT:

Apart from their share of the benefit that the Harijans derive from the general expenditure on Education and Public Health intended for all classes, the Government spent the following amounts for their special benefit under these two items alone:

Revised Estimate for 1937-38 ... Rs. 8,35,600
Revised Estimate for 1938-1939 ..Rs. 9,83,300
Budget Estimate for 1939-1940 ..Rs.10,05,130.

Distribution of population amongst the former Congress and non-Congress Provinces in India according to the two principal religions. The figures have been obtained from the Census Report of 1931.

Provinces	Muslims	Hindus
CONGRESS PROVINCES		
Madras	3,305,937	41,277,370
Bombay	1,583,259	15,602,982
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh	7,181,927	40,905,586
Bihar (including Chota Nagpur)	4,140,327	25,915,043
Orissa	124,463	5,096,431
C.P. & Berar	682,854	13,338,223
N.W.F.P.	2,227,303	142,977
Total	19,246,070	142,278,562
NON-CONGRESS PROVINCES		
Bengal	27,497,624	21,570,407
Punjab	13,332,460	6,328,588
Total	40,830,084	27,898,995

Assam and Sind, strictly speaking, are not Congress Provinces though in Assam there is a Hindu majority in the population. The population of the two Provinces is noted below.

Assam	2,755,914	4,921,760
Sind	2,830,800	1,016,704
Total	5,586,714	5,948,464
Indian States	10,657,100	61,467,100
Under non-Muslim Rulers	7,364,800	47,204,200
Under Muslim Rulers	3,292,300	14,262,900

i.e. 7⅓ million Muslims live under non-Muslim Rulers, and 14¼ million Hindus under Muslim Rulers.

9

Fort : t.George
5th Jany.1938

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed the following:-

1) Press Communique d/16/12/37 re. land revenue concession
2) G.O. 2662 d/21/12/37
3) Press Communique and questionnaire issued by L.L.A.Committee
4) Confdl. No.74/37-3 d/8-12-37
5) Programme of the L.L.A.Committee
6) " Hon:Rev.Minister.

I am asked to inform you by the Hon: Minister that ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ items (2) and (4) are not for publication, which please note.

Yours sincerely,
A.V. Chetty
P.C. to Hon:Rev.Minist

To
M.R.Ry T. Subrahmanyam Garu,
Asst.Secretary, Madras Legislature Congress Party,
Congress House,
Madras

(P.S) Note on famine relief is not quite at hand. ~~but the papers will give you~~

10

CONFIDENTIAL

Fort St.George,
8th Feb.1938.

Dear Friend,

You would have noticed that the opponents of the Agriculturists Debt Relief Act are still agitating in the Press and asking the Viceroy to intercede. I request you and other friends who support the measure to hold meetings and get popular support expressed in a clear and unequivocal manner. I should prefer that the approval of the Act should be expressed by the general public and not merely by the Congress orgarisations. But, in any case, we should not permit the Opposition to go unchecked. We should develop the large volume of support that we already command into spontaneous demonstrations affirming faihh in and support to this measure of relief to the agriculturists of this Province.

Yours sincerely,

S Ramaswamy

Bijapur
25-4-38

My Dear Rev. Subrahmaniam,

Owing to my wanderings I could not receive & answer your letter early.

I have written to Mr. Sankar at Hubli to get your friend who has started the Khadi-Depot, gets the certificate & other concessions.

The Bombay Govt. has sanctioned Rs/10000 (Ten Thousand) for organising spinning in Famine Areas in the Bijapur Dist. I am herewith sending my scheme submitted to Govt. in this behalf. We have begun work in anticipation of the sanction.

My health is alright but owing to pressure of work I have not been able to do all that I wished to do. I shall go to Belgaum whenever I can snatch 3-4 days.

With best wishes.

I remain
Yours sincerely
H.S. Kanjalgi

To,
T. Subrahmanyam B.A. B.L. Asst. Secretary
Madras Legislative Congress Party
Congress House
Mount Road Madras

Scheme for the utilisation of the grant of Rs.10,000/- by Bombay Govt. for introducing Hand Spinning in the scarcity area of the Bijapur District as a relief measure.

The All India Spinning Association would like to take up the area in Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund Talukas for working out the scheme.

HUNGUND. I. The area of Hungund Taluka is affected by famine. The all India Spinners' Association, Karnatak Branch had organised Spinning there in the years 1921 and 1930. As demand for Khadi fell down the association had to close down the centre. The art of spinning is not dead there and moreover about 60% of theSpinners possess Charkhas. Only some repairs to the Charkhas and introduction of speed wheel and pulleyed spindle will be necessary. It will cost Rs.1-8-0 per Charkha. The Association hopes to engage 1000 spinners in the Hungund Taluka.

BADAMI. Some of the villages in the Badami Taluka on Arnal side are affected by famine. The Association hopes to engage there 300 spinners. 50% of these will have to be provided with new Charkhas.

Lamani Tanda GULBAL. In addition to this the Association would like to introduce spinning amongst the Lamanis in the Tanda of Gulbal and round about in the Bagalkot Taluka. Some of the Lamanis have already been trained. There the Association hopes to engage 200 spinners. So the A.I.S.A. would be engaging 1500 spinners in all.

Period of scarcity. II. The period of scarcity may be taken as six months i.e. from May to the end of October 1938.

Continuance of spinning centre.

In choosing the sphere for its undertaking the Association has in view the continuance of the centres on its own responsibility even after the scarcity period is over. Though the wages earned by the spinners in the beginning may not be appreciable, they will increase as the spinners go on practising and thus it will be a permanent increase in their family income.

Grant of implements.

For efficient spinning spinners are required to be taught carding on medium bows. None of the spinners in the areas know carding at present, nor do they possess the bows. So 100 carding bows with guts will have to be distributed to spinners after they are given training in the use thereof. Each carding bow with gut costs Rs.2-4-0. The cost thereof comes to Rs.225-0-0.

Carding bows.

Free distribution of Charkhas.

Charkhas.

In Hungund and Badami areas about 40 and 50% of the spinners respectively will have to be provided with new Charkhas and pulleyed spindles two each costing Rs.3-8-0, and 0-5-0, respectively.

In the Lamani Tandas of Gulbal 200 Charkhas will have to be given free as none of them own a Charkha. So in all 750 Charkhas with 1500 spindles (two spindles for a Charkha) will have to be distributed free of cost to spinners which would cost Rs. 2859-0-0. The A.I.S.A.

Disposal of yarn.

takes the responsibility to consume all the yarn produced and utilising the same for the manufacturing of cloth.

Advance.

A lump sum of Rs. 4,000/- may be advanced to the A.I.S.A. immediately for the purchase of cotton

cotton etc. It would be repayable at the end of the financial year or adjusted towards the grant.

The cost of the impliments to be distributed free, to spinners comes in all to Rs.2512-8-0. The same may be given to the Association when a regular bill for the manufacture thereof is preferred.

Basis of grant for spinner.

The A.I.S.A. will maintain a regular register of spinners engaged, giving all the necessary details. On the basis of this register Govt. should give the A.I.S.A. a grant at the rate of Rs. 5/- per spinner, minus Rs.1125/- the charges of repair (Rs.1-8-0 per Charkha) in case of free distribution of new Charkhas numbering 750.

Utilisation of grant.

The grant of Rs.5/- per spinner asked for by the A.I.S.A. will be utilised as follows:-

Rs.As.Ps.	
1- 8- 0	Introducing speed wheels and pulleyed spindles and repairing the old Charkhas.
2- 0- 0	Estimated loss in the disposal of yarn, the yarn in the beginning being rough.
1- 8- 0	Supervision & establishment charge

Summary.

1. Manufacture & free distribution of implements.			
100 carding bos at 2-4-0		225-0-0	
750 Charkhas at 3-8-0.		2625-0-0	
1500 spindles at 0-2-6.		234-6-0	
	Total:		3084-6-0
2. Grant of Rs.5 per spinner for 1500 spinners. (Liable to increase or decrease according to the No.of spinners engaged.)		7500/-	
Less the improvement charges of old Charkhas in case of the supply of 750 new Charkhas at 1-8-0,per Charkha		1125/-	6375-0-0
	Total:		9459-6-0.

20th April 1938

Secretary A.I.S.A.
Karnatak Branch.

A.S. file (personal)

26

12

KARNATAK UNIFICATION CONFERENCE.

7th Session, Dharwar.

16th May. 1938.

Dear Sir,

The Chairman and the members of the Reception Committee cordially invite you to attend the 7th Session of the Karnatak Unification Conference to be held on the 24th and 25th inst., at Dharwar. The President, Mr. K.R.Karant, M.L.A., and Mr. R.S.Hukkerikar have asked me to request you on their behalf to make it convenient to attend the conference. Your presence is very valuable at the conference in view of the fact that you have to suggest ways and means as to how this cause could be enhanced in the Madras Assembly. Being in the better know of circumstances and the attitude of the Madras Government we request you to cooperate with us by taking part in the deliberations.

You know there is a vigourous move going on, to annex Bellary to Andhra. In this respect you will be the proper man to make suggestions to put forth a strong case to prove that Bellary belongs to Karnatak. The responsibility of moving the matters in the Madras Assembly will be yours. So we hope you will kindly not fail to attend the Conference.

Yours sincerely,

B. L. Bukkerikar

Hon. Secretary.

T. Subramanyam Esqr.

Parliamentary ~~Secretary~~ Secretary,

Government of Madras,

Madras.

Please send via a
copy of tomorrows
K.R.

K. R. KARANT, B.A., L.L.B., M.L.A.

Urgent. 12. Nadras.
MANGALORE

Aug. 20, 19

Dear Mr Subramaniam,

Kindly place this before the Party meeting tomorrow. I am unable to be present as I have to preside over a meeting of the Executive of the Karnatak Unification League to be held at 12 Noon at Bellary tomorrow. It is much to be regretted that the Party meeting should be held, not today but tomorrow when most of the members could hardly be expected to be present.

As I shall not be present I do not wish any resolutions standing in my name to be taken up. Regarding the hours of sitting of the Assembly, one of the points in the requisition for the Party meeting, I think I voiced

the feelings of many in the house that the present hours of sitting, oftentimes going up even to 10 P.M. as was done on the 18th instant, are most inconvenient particularly to mofussil members. Members residing at madras who have their own cars & residences may not feel it ~~so much~~. But the mofussil members who are staying in hotels or as guests of friends are very much in trouble. We can't get sometimes even conveyances to return. Further though the session begins at 3 P.M. we occupy seats as even before, or that we get tapped & tired in the evenings.

I hope, therefore, that all these difficulties may be taken into Consideration, and we may revert to the hours of work laid down, in the rule, namely 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. in all.

K. A. Karan

14

the Prime Minister. Let me know as early as possible.

Yours sincerely,

R. A. Kennett

19 2

the Prime Minister & let me know as early as possible.

Yours sincerely,
K. A. Kamath

15

THE PREMA MEDICAL SERVICE

(HOSPITAL AND PHARMACY ESTABLISHED IN 1921)

TUNGABHADRA, (BELLARY DT.)

SOUTH INDIA.

Dear Sri Subrahmanyamji,

Namaste. May I trouble you a little? I want the names & addresses of all the Congress Working Committee members. I could think of none but you to take this trouble for me.

Thanking you for an early response,

21. 9. 38

Yours Sincerely,
Prakash

16

From

Asthan Vidwan Pundit Y.Nagesa Sastry,

(Sarvadarsana-theertha)

Care,

Y. Mahabaleswarappa Esq.,

President, Karnataka Chamber of Commerce, BELLARY.

To

The Registrar,

" University of Madras " Madras.

Sir,

Ref:- Application for the post of Junior Lecturer in the Department of Study and Research in Sanskrit.

I beg to submit my application for the above post as per your notification in the "Madras Mail" of the 14th November '38, for your kind consideration and favourable orders.

1. Age.

I am 43 years old, strong and healthy.

2.(a)Nationality. - Hindu.

(b)Native of Bellary District - British subject- Resident of Bellary.

3. Academic distinctions and qualifications.

(a)I hold the degree of "Master of Indian Philosophies" --- (Sarvadarsana-theertha) conducted by the Sanskrit Association of the Calcutta University.

The holders of this degree are very rare in South India.

(b)I am "Vidwan-A" of Sanskrit and Kannada of the Madras ---- University.

4. Languages known.

(a)I have proficiency in Sanskrit and Kannada languages.

(b)I know Telugu language very well,can read write and speak.

(c)I know Hindi.

I took 'Hindi' as my second language when I sat for the -- Examination of "Master of Indian Philosophies" for Prathama and Madhyama parts.

4.(d)I know English language a little. I have fair knowledge in English grammer and I can teach grammer to any classes in ---- English.

I took English as my second language in the final part of the Sarvadarsana-theertha Examination at Calcutta.

5. Advance studies and Research works.

For the last 20 years my main work in research in Sanskrit literature and Philosophy. I have written several Books as a --- result of my research. They are Kavyams,Dramas,Novels,Classics and others. A good number of them are printed and have won great ---- appreciation.

I am the first poet to translate the Sanskrit 'Kavyams' of -- the immortal Kalidas, in Kannada verse (as Kavyam and Champu-Kavyam,.

The following among my publications are the best research --- works and are famous throughout Karnatak.

(a)"Sivanubhava-Sutra" a research book in Kannada from Sanskrit. An important book on Veerasaiva Philosophy and it is the first of its kind in research work.

It is enough if it is mentioned that this work has been --- prescribed for M.A., class by the Bombay University.

(b)"Karnataka-Raghuvamsa" a true translation of Sanskrit into -- Kannada language. This book is written as Kavyam (in poems).

This book has been prescribed as Text-Book for B.A., ----- Intermediate classes by the Bombay and Madras Universities.

A prize of Rs.100/- has beenawarded to me by the Madras Literary Association for this research.

(c)"Karnataka-Bhagavadgeeta" a true translation of Sanskrit into Kannada language written in poems.

This book has been approved by Text-Book committee of various Universities.

For this work I was awarded a prize of Rs.100/- from His --- Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

5.(d)"Karnataka-Kumarasambhava" a true translation of Sanskrit. I is written as 'Champu-Kavyam' (in poems) in Kannada language.

This has been approved by the Text-Book committee of Madras and has won great admiration from the public.

(e)I have translated "Kuvalayananda" of the famous Sri.Appayya Dixitar in Kannada language in verse. This book is being printed.

6. Recognitions and Talents.

(a)I was appointed as "Asthan-Vidwan" (Palace-Vidwan) by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in the year 1933, in recognition of my Sanskrit research work and for my acknowledged talents in writing Kavyams and Champu-Kavyams in Kannada language.

(b)I was the elected President of the "Karnataka-Sahitya Parishad held at Hubli in 1934 - the highest honour that the literary world can confer on a scholar.

(c)I was appointed as "Asthan-Vidwan" in the Sandur Durbar by His Highness the Ruler of Sandur in appreciation of my book namely "Kumarasambhava".

(d)I am a prominent member on the Editorial Board of "Karnataka Sahitya Parishat" Bangalore to which His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore is the President.

I am also one of the Editors in the following Magazines and Periodicals.

1."Sivanubhava" Published at Bijapur(Bombay-Presidency)

2."Sarana-Sahitya" Published at Bangalore (Mysore).

3."Karnataka-Bandhu" Published at Bellary.

7. My work at Colleges and Schools.

(a)I have been working as a Pundit in the Wardlaw High School, Bellary for the last 20 years.

My present salary is Rs. 54/-.

(b)I was appointed as Sanskrit and Kannada Pundit in the Theosophical College,Madanapalli about 8 years back. I served for one year and could not continue there as the climate did not suit me.

7.(c)Being a talented Scholar in Sanskrit and Kannada languages I was appointed as Professor for Sanskrit and Kannada in the Lingaraj College,Belgaum (Bombay) and I was given B.A., degree B.A., Honours classes to handle. I had to resign the post last year as the chilly climate of Belgaum did not suit my family.

(d)I continue to work in the Wardlaw High School, on Rs.54/- salary. The results of my work having always been satisfactory.

8. If I should be chosen for the post applied for, I am confident that there will be nothing wanting in me to render satisfactory services. As a person advanced in literary pursuits in the distant moffusil I beg to request the authorities to give me a chance of work in the ---- University. I trust that my request may not go in vain.

I enclose some of my testimonials for kind reference.

Thanking you in anticipation.

I beg to remain,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

The North Kanara District Prohibition Committee Office,

P.O. Sirsi, Dist. N. Kanara.

Dated 20th November-38.

Dear Subramanyam,

I hope you remmber me as a brother sevak of the Gandhi Seva Sangha. You may be knowing thatthe Prohi--bition Experiment has been launched in two talukas of my dist. And from April next we expect that the whole of cur district will come under Prohibition. I myself am working as the secretary of the District Prohibition Committee.

In this connection the reports of Prohi--bition work in Salem, the methods of propaganda and organisa-a--tion adopted there, reports of its progress, booklets, leaflets published in this connection and such other literature would be of immense help and guidance to us in our work. Hence I request you to kindly arrange at your earliest con--venience to send per V. P. P. all such literature to my above address.

As I knew of no one there, whom I could request in this behalf I have ventured to trouble you. Kindly excuse.

Yours sincerely,

Timmappa Nayak

D. Abdul Rawoof,B.A.B.L., M.L.A.,
Chairman,Municipal Council,
Member,Senate Andhra University.

Bellary,
25-11-1938.

Sri.Vidwan Y.Nagesa Sastry of Bellary is known to me for the last 15 years. He is a highly learned and his works are -- well known in Madras,Bombay and Mysore Provinces. He is a ---- talented poet of reputation and an established research scholar. He holds the title of "Master of Indian Philosophies" granted - by the Sanskrit Board of the Calcutta University.

Sd. D.Abdul Rawoof,B.A., B.L., M.L.A.,
Chairman,Municipal Council,
Member,Senate Andhra University.

/ True Copy /

Dr. S.C. Nandimath M.A., Ph., D.
P r i n c i p a l.

Lingaraj College,
BELGAUM,
Dated - 7th - December -1938.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Pandit M.Nagesa Sastry. He was working in this College as Kannada and Sanskrit Pandit in 1937-38. He was given work to teach B.A Pass and Honours classes in both Sanskrit and --- Kannada. His work as a Lecturer was appreciated very much - by the students. He left the College as the climate of --- Belgaum did not suit him. He has rendered into Kannada some of the well-known works in Sanskrit Literature. He has to - his credit a number of articles of high value and original work. The very fact that he was elected as President of the Karnatak Sahitya Parishat for the year 1939 speaks for his eminence in Kannada literature.

Sd. S.C.Nandimath,
P r i n c i p a l,
Lingaraj College, Belgaum.

M.S. BASAVALINGAYYA, M.A., B.L.,
C u r a t o r,
Government Oriental Library,

Mangaladhama,
860, Narayana Sastry Rd.
Mysore,
Dated 8th December '38.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the Scholarship of Asthan Vidwan Y.Nagesa Sastry, who is now a Teacher in --- the Wardlaw High School, Bellary. He is an experienced ----- Teacher of Sanskrit Language and Literature. His Oriental --- works in Sanskrit and Kannada, his learned translations of --- great poems, like Kumarasambhava, Raghuvamsa, the Bagavadgita etc., and his innumerable articles bearing on Sanskrit and Kannada Literature as well as various systems of Philosophy, have won for him a universal praise and esteem. In view of his pre-eminent learning and scholarship, he though a non-Mysorean, has been honoured with the title and stipends of a Mysore --- Palace Vidwan. He would be an acquisition to institutions --- where a necessity for sound scholarship in Sanskrit and Kannada is felt.

Sd. M.S. Basavalingayya,
C u r a t o r,
Government Oriental Library,
M y s o r e.

/ True Copy /

गंगाधरराव देशपांडे.

हुबली
(जि बेळगांव.)
ता. 31-1-1939

My dear Mr Subramanyam.

Received your letter. Thanks.
You must have heard by this time
how the voting took place in the
K.P.C.C. The less we think of it
the better for the Province. The
country is passing through serious
crisis. I am glad Mr Giri is elected
I could see that Bellary was solid
for him. I got only one vote for him.
I hope he does not give up Gandhian
policy. I miss you very much.
Dr Pattabhi's failure is shocking.
Let us pray for his best.

Yours sincerely
GGDeshpande

BAZLULLAH ROAD,
THYAGARAYANAGAR.
MADRAS.

February 15th, 1939

My dear Subramaniam,

Please get into touch with members of the legislature and make a point of saving copies of the budget volumes and of appropriation of accounts reports and other printed books distributed to members. There will be many requests from outside the province which the Party Office can comply with, if you take away these books from members who do not use them and keep them in stock.

Yours sincerely,

C. Rajagopalachari

Sri.T.Subramaniam,
Asst.Secretary,
Legislature Congress Party,
Congress House,Madras.

गांधी सेवा संघ, वर्धा।
GANDHI SEVA SANGH.
WARDHA. C. P.

ता० 21/2/39
सं० 257

My dear Subbrahmanyamji,

I am very sorry for the great delay in replying to your letter of 26-1-1939.

You write in your letter that your friend Shri Giri wants to stay for a few days at Segaon near Mahatmaji, after Tripuri Congress session. As at present arranged, Bapuji goes straight to the N.W. Frontier after Tripuri and will tour in the Province for full one month. From the N.W.F. he directly proceeds to Bihar for an annual conference. So you see Bapuji would not be at Segaon after Tripuri. You must

have read in the papers that Bapuji is completely broken down in health. Doctors have advised him complete rest. But the Congress affairs, the States question have been taxing his energy more than ever. So it is thought that he may even drop the programme of going to Tripuri & in the meanwhile recoup himself for the further task. He is preparing for a big fight but is overwhelmed by what he calls the internal decaying of the Congress. I hope you have heard from the papers about Jamnalalji's internment in the Jaipur State. He is having his well deserved rest. yours sincerely

R Deshpande

27th March 1939.

Dear Sri Divaker,

I am surprised to hear the manner in which you have been misrepresented. During the interview with Sri S.Srinivasa Iyengar to which you referred to, there was no reference to your attitude as regards the election of Subhas Babu and you did not mention that you voted for him or supported him. There was no occasion for such a thing.

Kindly be writing to me about the work of K.P.C.C. and other public affairs there.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sri R.R.Divaker,

C/O, The Samyukta Karnataka,

Hubli. (Dharwar Dt.)

T. SUBRAHMANYAM.

*PERSONAL

Madras Legis. Congress Party,
Congress House,
Mount Road, Madras,
18th April 1939.

Dear Shastri,

I have received your letter of the 15th April 1939. You propose to meet the members of the Legislature from Royalaseema at Madras to canvass their support for the movement and agitate for the economic progress (in preference to other matters).

There cannot be any difference of opinion with regard to the necessity for agitating for our economic progress. There must be vigorous agitation in an organised, disciplined manner. But I cannot understand what you mean when you state that the group which has to agitate for the economic progress must do so in season and out, ' in preference to other matters'. I am afraid here I may have to differm from you. While feeling that the execution of the Thungabadra project and other schemes in Royalaseema is a great necessity, I cannot subscribe to the view that we have to carry on this agitation in ~~xxxf~~ preference to other matters. This will clearly come into conflict with the Congress programme and policy.

I feel that while emphasis must be laid in our agitation to secure ~~xxxxx~~ economic progress of our districts, we must also try to carry with us the maximum amount of support from other quarters. There are many legislators even from our districts who believe in the formation of Provinces on linguistic basis. The Congress resolutions are also there on this subject. Therefore, instead of trying to rub the Congress and the members of the Legislature on the wrong side by vehemently opposing the formation of Provinces on linguistic basis, we have to try to secure the maximum amount of support for the idea of achieving economic progress for Royalaseema. In my opinion this can be achieved by a

through a personal meeting as you have sugge:
last week of this month or first week of May may
convenient period for such a function to be held.
held in the interval when the sittings of the Assembly
will be over and before the sittings of the Council commence
and the members of both the Houses may be present then
at Madras.

You may always count on my humble and whole-
hearted services in this matter, of course, subject to the
condition that it will not come into conflict with Congr
programme and policy.

I am glad to hear that Mrs.Sastri and children
are quite well. Kindly convey my respects to Mrs.Sastri.

Yours sincerely,

JN

Sri N.M.Sastri,
Public Prosecutor,
Gandhi Nagar, BELLARY.

गांधी सेवा संघ

~~तृतीय सम्मेलन हुदली, (जि. बेळगांव)~~

नंबर ..... 25.5. ..... १९४७.

My dear Subramyam,

I am quite well. I wish to trouble you a little. I envy you your peaceful haven surrounded by people who can appreciate your work. Here the atmosphere is full of slander & suspicion. I want you to help me out of one such things.

You know we went to Sjt. Shrini-
-vas Iyengar. We wanted to bring his mind out & we did. You were there with me throughout. It is now alleged that I told Sjt. Srinivas Iyengar that I had supported Subbas! What a trick! I shall tell you later who started this all the story.

I now want to know from you if any thing about my supporting etc of Bose turned up during our interview! I do not

48 97

On hand I positively know that there was absolutely no reference to it & that- I often contradicted him whenever he spoke against either Saundrijé or Jawaha Lo a line from you to that effect confirming my impression or our vision would help me & hit the lie that is being circulated on the head.

I never mentioned that- I had voted for Subhas or supported Subhas & had no occasion to do so & had no necessity to do so. And above all (by standard) I tell him a lie!

Wonderful world!

Please write by return of

Yours truly

A.D. Gorwala

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಧಾರವಾಡ

कर्नाटक प्रांतीय काँग्रेस समिति, धारवाड

Ref. No. 4[illegible]

Congress House

Dharwar 14-11-1939.

Dear Brother,

There will be no session of the Assembly for some time to come. The members have returned to their places. This Office does not know whether any instructions have been given to them by the Party regarding the work they are expected to do in their constituencies at present. If not, may I suggest that you should request the members to tour in their constituencies and explain the Congress resolutions on the present crisis. They should be further -- asked to submit weekly reports of their work to the Provincial Congress Committee and the Party. If you have already sent any instructions, please send a copy.

Your Brother,

N. S. Hardikar

Hon. SECRETARY.

R/K.

To
The Leader,
Congress Party,
Madras Legislative Assembly,
M A D R A S.

3134

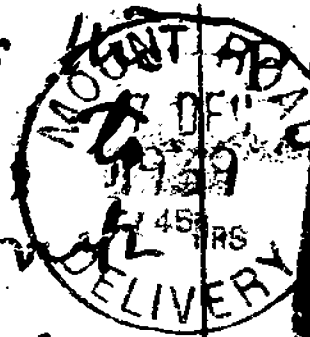
Gandhi Seva Sangh
Wardha 5-12-39

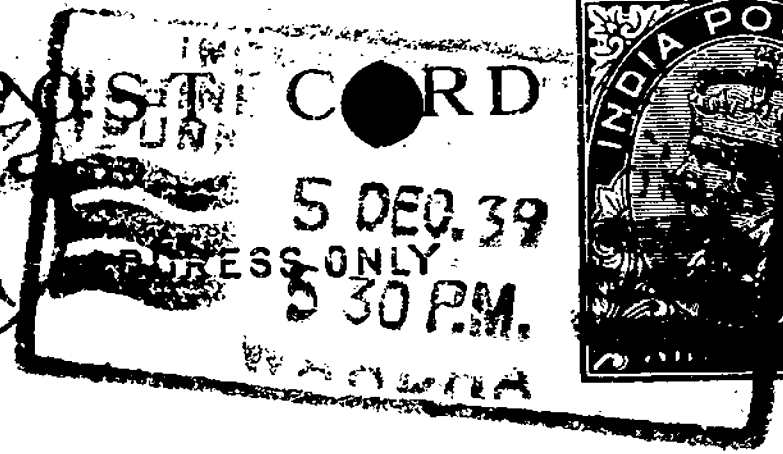
My dear Subbiahmanyam,

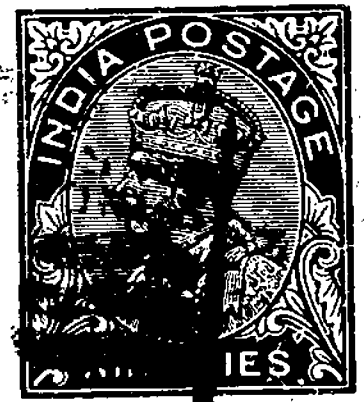
Thanks for your letter of 28-11-39. I have also received a copy of Rajaji's speech sent by you under a separate cover. I note from your letter that you continue to be the asstt. secretary of the Madras Legislature Congress Party and are

not recording to present at least. Your original work in Bellary: The situation in the country is very uncertain. No one knows what is going to be the outcome of all this. Let us hope & pray that whatever comes out may be for the best. With love yours

R S Devika







T. Subrahmanyam

c/o Madras L. Congress Party

Congress House Mount

MADRAS.

Kinda in peace of mind, you know done a good thing in not shooting. Always not!

I am quite well. I've had a great bout of the Gastro Tera Simple Complaint. It's such a big word, but you can't spell it. It's a big word, but you can't spell it. It's a big word, but you can't spell it.

Write soon.

31

India Office,
Whitehall.

16th February 1940.

Dear Sir,

Lord Zetland wishes me to thank you for your letter of the 18th January, enclosing a copy of the booklet entitled "Minorities in Madras".

Yours faithfully,

W. T. Amman.

J. Subrahmanyam, Esq.

30 Delhi
24.1.40

My dear Srinivasan,

Your kind letter of 22nd

our booklet is a very useful publication and we have utilised it for Samyukta Karnataka. I would request you to send any new publication which may be of use to us.

Yes. This time I made up my mind to remain only a few days and leave. It is better to stay like this rather than working in the K.P.C.C and be an eyesore this time, please don't mind if not anything else. It takes off one of the causes of irritation. If you are experiencing

B. GOPALA REDDI,
Minister for Local Administration.

"Vijaya" Vadakku
T. N. MADRAS.

Nellore,
4/3/46

Dear Sri Peter,

Did you get my letter sent along with Sri S.R.'s. I am not going to Cuddapah. Did Sri S.R go to Tanjore.

Herewith two bills. S.R suggested that our leader may address personal letters to prominent non. Congressmen in connection with the Council elections. Pl see him about it, and let him know your decision.

How are the Tamil books.

All the five Telugu books will be completed, except S. Godavari, all are in the press. There is hope of getting the official press at Madras, for Sri Ramanadham.

I suppose there is no meeting of the C.W.C.

Yours
G.R.

B. GOPALA REDDI,
Minister for Local Administration

"Vijaya" Vadakku
T. N. MADRAS.

Palacode
West Godavari
20/2

Dear Sri Rajagopalan,

After attending the W.C.C meeting at Bombay on the 15th inst., I came to Palacode, directly to open an exhibition and also have touring in this district in connection with the Council election. Our Candidate is being opposed by an influential Congress Candidate and an ex-M.L.C. Kamma Candidate and ex-M.L.C. Sri Gopinadha Chari is our Candidate. He had been hard hit once and last time he was defeated by Mr. P. Pedda Raju M.L.C who holds the seat. He is a friend of the Congress and Gandhiji. He is a Brahmin. He is a friend of the Congress and I want to reckon him as one of the Congress candidates. I am leaving here on the 24th inst. and on reaching Madras on the 25th inst. I will write to you a detailed letter in which I will request you to support

B. GOPALA REDDI,
Minister for Local Administration

"Vijaya Vihar"
T. N. MADRAS.

3

a three-cornered fight and votes are
about 120. It will be alright

X X

I hope you had a tough fight in the presidential
election. Did you not work for the A.I.C.C.
Sri Annamma Raja got it the P.C.C. and
A.I.C.C. for the first time. Good. You may
congratulate her.

I want to contest for the
Council election. Will you also come?

Please write to me C/o District
Congress Committee, Bezwada. I am
attending one Working Committee meeting on the
25th. Please write me three lines from
the City and Jail (Vel

Yours
B. Gopala Reddi

the Congress Candidate. I can see it with
Lens just effect on Mr. P. Pedd. Raju (B.A., B.L.
N.L.C. Advocate, Ellore). Please do.

x x

Likewise an opponent in Kistna is a
formidable man (Father-in-law of Mr. V. Rama-
krishna). He is a bad sort, an inveterate enemy of the
Congress and fortunately for us he has not many
enemies in the district. He is an enemy of Velama
Zamindars. If Sir Osman could speak to
Zamindar of Nuzvid and induce him
to side us openly, it would be a very great
help. Please look his up also.

x x

East Godavari and Kurnool and not very
keen. Vizag is undecided. Anddapalli is

Madras Legislature Congress Party

TELE { PHONE: 8248
GRAMS: "CONGRESS"

"CONGRESS HOUSE"
~~Mount Road, Madras~~

Ref. No.

Camp: Proddatur.
10-3-1960

Dear Leader,

I came here this morning from Cuddapah. At Cuddapah and this place I want and saw some individual voters, besides addressing public meetings.
The Contest is very keen. As there are only 128 votes for the Council, every vote counts for much.

Diwan Bahadur T. Bhimangaiah retired district judge is now at Bangalore. His wife and he have a vote each. If they can be persuaded to go over to Cuddapah to exercise their votes, it will help our candidate very much.

I request you to kindly drop a line to Sri D. Bhujanga Row.
His address is given below.

With best regards,

Yours Sincerely,
T. Subrahmanyam

Diwan Bahadur D. Bhujanga Row.
Retired district judge,
Basavangudi P.O.
Bangalore.

35

DIWAN BAHADUR
T. BHUJANGA RAO. M.A., B.L.
RETIRED DISTRICT JUDGE

Bezwada

Dated 12th March 1930.

Dear Sri Subramanyam,

Sri Rajagopalachariar has written a letter to me, asking me if I and my wife could not go to Conoor, ostensibly to exercise our votes. I learn from the newspapers, that he is leaving for Rampath tomorrow. As my letter can not reach him in time, I am now writing to you. I am herewith returning your letter to Rajagopalachariar which he sent on to me and which I request you to send back to him.

My nephew's marriage, which was to be a five days' affair, had been fixed for the 11th March. that the marriage would take place, I assured the two non-Congress communalists that this time I would not go to Conoor and they need not be apprehensive about the votes of myself and my wife. But the marriage was unexpectedly postponed, owing to the illness of an old lady. Sure again that no one expected me at Conoor, I have prepared a programme of going to Bezwada and thence to Bobbili. All arrangements have been made; and it is not now possible

54

for me to go to Canandaigua on the 15th inst.

From what I know of my district, and am especially that time is a triangular contest, I am sure that the Congress can coincide with the date that the Congress can hold a meeting with a lead of not less than 10 votes. You do not seem to be quite so hopeful. If that be any such fear, but one may where in my opinion the danger lies. I am not a member of the Congress. Like most converted Indians, I am. If you will allow me to say so, Congress-minded. But, if there be any back-sliding, I expect it from some of those officially connected with the Congress. Make use of the votes of all the official members of the several Congress Committees, some of whom I am afraid are mere opportunists. It would be a good idea if important persons connected with the Congress organization could be present at Canandaigua and Geneva after the date of the election.

Yours sincerely

Mangasarian

You may inform the Reception Committee of the circumstances which prevent me from going to Canandaigua.

MOUNT ROAD
5 MAR
1940
7 45 PM
DELIVERY

37

Bharath Vyayama Shala
KOTTUR. (M. & S. M. Ry;)
ಭಾರತ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮಶಾಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟೂರು. (ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಎಂ ರೇಲ್ವೆ)

ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ

Re our 6-4-40
Reply 8-4-40.

ಸಂಚಾಲಕರ ಸಲ್ಲಿ

Wardha,
3-4-40.

Dear Shri Saranappa,

Shrimathi Rudram ~~a~~ handed over to me your letter addressed to Shri Jamnalalji. Rudrammawas once a student of the Mahila ~~Vidy~~ ashram here, which she left, of her own accord to prosecute her studies at Allahabad. I don't know how she fared there, but she returned here to study some industry in order to assist you in your proposed ashram.

your letter gives no clear idea about the working of the ashram. It seems that the idea of an ashram lay dormant for the past seven or eight ~~days~~ years. Will you please let me know, who is centrally responsible for the running of the ashram?

Bharath Vyayama Shala
KOTTUR. (M. & S. M. Ry;)
ಭಾರತ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮಶಾಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟೂರು. (ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ರೈಲ್ವೆ)

ಶಂಕರಪ್ಪ ಗೌರಿ ಸಂಚಾಲಕ ನಂಬಿ

37

with on the 18th of April. It was not a happy time that you choose to send Rudramma and specially when we had written to you not send her without getting a definite promice of admission from us.

Above all I want an assurance from you that you are in the position of a guardian to Shrimathi Rudramma, before we can think of admitting her to the ashram.

Yours Sincerely,

2. wheather you propose to have Rudramma as a permanent worker there ?
wheather there are other lady-workers also intending to join your ashram ?
Your letter gives no indication as to wheather your ashram proposes to meet the expenses of Rudramma during the period, she stays here, r wheather you expect the mahila ashram to find the expenses.

Our ashram is a regular school of new type. Our new year begins with june. You may not expect us to train Rudramma within the period you have proposed

I am sending you herewith a prospectus of the ashram together with an application form.

Please fill in ~~your~~ the form as the guardian of Rudramma and send me all the details about your ashram. Our vecation begins

A. Veeraswami, B. A., B. L.,
ADVOCATE.
ఏ. వీరాస్వామి, బి. ఏ., బి. ఎల్.,
అడ్వకేట్, బళ్ళారి.

39

BELLARY.

Date 29.5. 1924.

My dear Subramanyam,

Your letter of 22nd May. I am sorry I could not reply you immediately as I was absent from town. I thank you very much for your kind enquiry regarding my health. I am slightly now but still feel have not regained former strength fully. I hope to regain day by day.

I learn that your brother was here a few days back and has brought your family. I hope you would soon be here. I am no doubt glad for you coming back but sorry that the Govt: has been pig-headed not to conciliate India in her just demands. Even though the enemy is at their very doors the British are still clinging to their Imperialistic ideas. May God give them light!

There is nothing very particular here. A D.C.C. meeting is fixed on 31-5-40 at Bellary. The Executive has to convert itself into a Satyagraha committee. I don't know what will happen. It would have been better if you were here by 31st.

Sj: Sarojini has gone to this Simla

H. Sitarama Reddy, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.
BELLARY.

28th May 40.

Dear Subramanyam,

Thank you for your letter of yesterday. You may get the bundle of my Letter Heads when you go over here. There is no hurry about it. But, please see that it is brought along with you. I see from the 'Hindu' that Sri Prakasam is likely to come to Bellary on the 4th and the 5th. Most probably, he will tour Andhra area and I will have to be with him. I have not received any letter from him as yet about his tour programme.

We are anxious that you should go over here as early as possible so that we could, with your drive and initiative, do some useful work. From the Viceroy's statement to-day, it looks as though this stay in wilderness is going to be a permanent feature.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Sitarama Reddy

Sri T. Subramanyam, B.A.B.L.,
Madras.

Villa. I think he will be back soon as the air: Mamtij's Camp reopens on 3-6-40. Nothing else in particular. With my best regards for self.

Yours sincerely
A Lakshmanan
29/5.

B. GOPALA REDDI,
Minister for Local Administration

"Vijaya Vihar"
T. N. MADRAS.

40

Nellore,
5.6.40.

Dear Mr T. S,

I received the wire at 10 P.M at Delhi. The Chairman had an after-supper drive and delivered the telegram. It is clear that the Telugu districts did very bad. Perhaps Nellore comes first with definite and 1 doubtful votes for Nilambur. This is a personal victory to Sri C.R.

x x

I am Coming to Madras tomorrow by Grand express and immediately leaving to Pondicherry. I meet the party at Villupuram the next day. Can you meet me at the Central station with a S. I. R guide and

2

drive along with me to Lynmore?
Please do if it is not inconvenient.
(NB that there is only [illegible])

Yours sincerely
B. Edgeworth Keddie

Dr. RAJAN'S BANGALOW,
TRICHINOPOLY.

30. 9. 1941.

My dear Subramaniyam,

Yours of the 26th inst. I am glad to learn you are out but the job you have taken up is perhaps worse than Courting imprisonment again. I shall not congratulate you on that account. Our leader Rajaji is due released on the 16th oct.

Regarding the seat rendered vacant Mr. Pennayya of Guntur may stand. Let me know where & when he offered Satyagraha this time. ~~Is~~ Is there any chance of other Congress candidates pushing forward their claims over that of Pennaiya. & you may acquaint Mr. Bheema Rao that I have no objection to Mr. Pennayya's candidature. There is no chance of any possible meeting of the

party in the near future. So I have to take the responsibility of nominating the Candidate. After the date of election is notified, necessary whip may be issued. All our friends here are keeping fit including Dr. Nagamma Goud.

Yours Lovingly

Mulayam

VUPPUTURI VENKATA PUNNAIYA, M. L. C.,
Banker & Tobacco Exporter,

CHAIRMAN
GUNTUR & BEZWADA TOBACCO MARKET
COMMITTEE, GUNTUR.

MANAGING AGENT:
VIJAYALAKSHMI GENL. ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
MADRAS.

4(2)

Telephone No. 15.
Telegrams : 'NARISIMHAM.'
GUNTUR.

30th September 1941.

Sri Takuri Subrahmanyam Garu, B.A., B.L.,
Secretary,
Madras Legislative Congress Party,
Congress House,
Madras.

Dear Sri Subrahmanyam Garu,

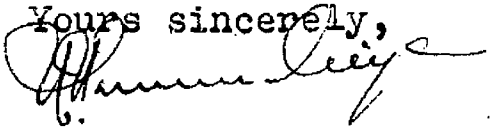
You must have known by this time the unfortunate and premature demise of our friend Mr. Devatha Srirama Murty, Rajahmundry, which causes a vacancy in the Andhra University Senate, which he was representing on behalf of the Legislative Council. I have been taking interest in the educational activities for a very long time, founded the Young Men's Literary Society so long back in 1915 and also I am the life Member of the local Hindu College. There is always a rivalry between the Hindu College and the local Christian College, who have got an advantage of being endowed with large and magnificient funds got from America. My friends are proposing that I may get into the Senate to be able to safeguard the interests of the Hindu College. I was once representing the Local Boards and Municipalities in the Senate, but that membership lapsed since about a year back. I request you therefore to kindly nominate me to that seat and get the approval of our leader Dr. Rajan if necessary. I have already written to Sri B. Bhimarao, Advocate and the chief whip of

P.T.O.

Bellary, who promised to refer the matter to you. I request you therefore to do the needful and oblige.

With due regards,

Yours sincerely,



Dr. RAJAN'S BANGALOW,
TRICHINOPOLY.

2. 10. 1941.

My dear Subramaniyam,

I hope you have received my wire of yesterday & the letter of the previous day. Sri Bapineedu was released yesterday. I learnt from him that Punnaiya has not offered satyagraha this time. He should not be selected particularly in view of the fact that there are M.L.C's who have been & are still in prison & they should have first preference. One Mr. Veeraswami M.L.C of East Godavari now in prison may be released by the end of this month. He should be supported by the party. On hearing from you as to when exactly the nomination is to take place, I shall do the needful to enable Veeraswami

5 apply even if he were not released by them. Please inform Bheema Rao of my decision and the reason therefor.

Yours sincerely

Nehru

48, Bazlullah Road
THYAGARAYANAGAR
MADRAS

15th October 41.

Dear Subbiah,

Thank you for your kind letter. I find that as many as 4 candidates among our friends have have filed for Srinivasmurthi's vacant berth, - Nasaya. Veerasami, Govindachari, Ponnish and Subbaredi-reddi. I am afraid it is a very puzzling situation for me as it is difficult to choose between Veerasami and Subbaredi Reddi.

I hope we shall be able to get an agreement between these two.

Yours sincerely,

C. Rajagopalachari

Sri Perkur Subramania,
Gandhinagar.
Bellary.

S. RAMANATHAN

Tiruchur
22nd Oct 41

My dear Subramanian,

I hope you keep ~~your~~ good health and feel fit. I am troubling about the coming election to the Madras University Senate by the members of the Legislative Assembly. We have to put up candidates in the usual manner and for them returned. Have you with you a list of those whose seats are vacant? Please give me their addresses also if you have them with you. Rajaji wants the old members to be re-elected. Instead of Mr Abdul Hamed khan who has been returned by another constituency we should choose a new name. Have you the latest list of M.L.A's with you? If you have, please send me one or more copies. You may have to tour the whole province and enlist support of the members, i.e. if you are free & can ~~do~~ to ~~teach~~ travel.

Yours sincerely,
S Ramanathan

Sri Tekur Subramanyam,
Gandhi-ji,
Rellary

Telegram No. 62 Phone No. 62

அகில பாரத சர்க்கா சங்கம், தமிழ்நாடு, காந்தி நகர், திருப்பூர்.

ALL INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION, TAMIL NAD,

GANDHINAGAR, TIRUPUR. (S. I. RY.) Camp Madras

No.

Dated 1st April 1942.

My dear Subramanyam,

I have your letter. I have wired to Rajaji to allow us to renominate the sitting members. If it will not be nice to disturb them at this moment. I shall let you know when I receive Rajaji's reply. You may write to me c/o Kesari Balwant, Rattan Bazaar.

Yours sincerely,

Jamnalal

தந்தி எண். 62 Phone No. 62

அகில பாரத சர்க்கா சங்கம், தமிழ்நாடு, காந்தி நகர், திருப்பூர்.

ALL INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION, TAMIL NAD,

GANDHINAGAR, TIRUPUR (S. I. RY.)

எண். 10 1st January 19 42.

Sri.Tekur Subramaniam,
Gandhinagar,
Bellary.

My dear Subramaniam,

I am enclosing herewith a few copies of invitation for the meeting of our party. You know that the Presidents and Secretaries of the Karnatak District Congress Committees of Bellary and South Kanara are also members of our party. I do not have their addresses with me. Please post these invitations to them.

I hope you are keeping good health. Would it be possible for you to attend the meeting?

There is no money available for the party and I have to find funds for postage and for the lunch to the members on the 8th.

Yours sincerely,

S Ramanathan

Grams: Gn. 62 Phone No. 62

அகில பாரத சர்க்கா சங்கம், தமிழ்நாடு, காந்தி நகர், திருப்பூர்.

ALL INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION, TAMIL NAD,

GANDHINAGAR, TIRUPUR. (S. I. Ry.)

Gn._____ G.G. 3rd april 1942

My dear Subramaniam,

I had written to you two days back about the Annamalai University. The Leader has wired to me approving of my intention to file nominations for the sitting members. I have accordingly sent nomination papers to Srimathi Lakshmi Sankaran Iyer, Sri Ratnavelu Thevar and Sri. V.S.Rm. Valliappa Chettiar. I shall look to the filing of the nomination papers. You need not worry about this matter.

Hope you are getting on well,

Yours sincerely,

S. Ramanathan

49

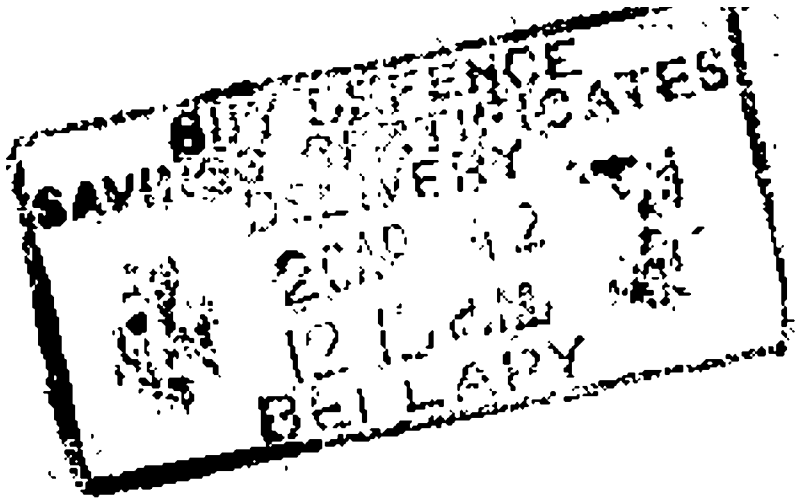
Thyagarayanagar, Madras.
April 18, 1942

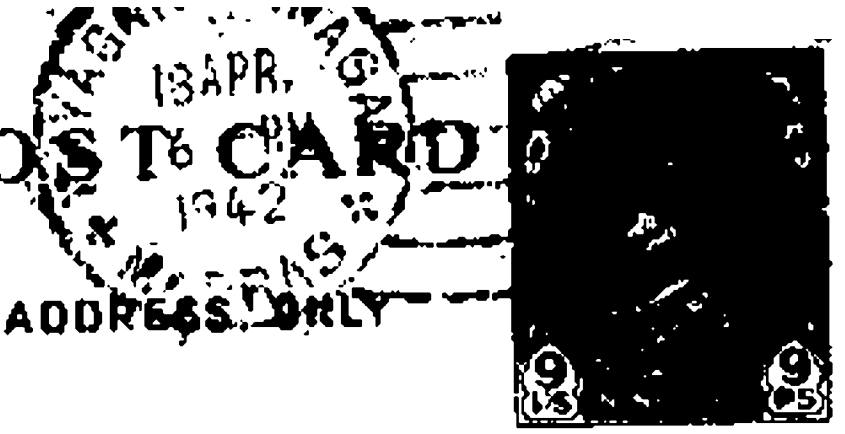
My dear Subrahmaniam,

I am calling for an urgent meeting of the Madras Legislature Congress Party at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd inst., at the Hindi Prachar Sabha Buildings, Thyagarayanagar, so that I might consult the members of the Party and go with some kind of mandate to the A.I.C.C. meeting at Allahabad. I have had no time to ask you. I hope you will come before that to Madras.

Yours sincerely,

C. Rajagopalachari





Sri. Tekur Subrahmaniam,

Gandhi Nagar,

Bellary.

Thyagarayanagar, Madras
June 16, 1942.

My dear Subrahmaniam,

I propose that you should convene an ordinary meeting of the Party under rule 5 of the Party constitution to elect the Leader and other office bearers for the year. This may be fixed for July 10th at 2 p.m. at the Hindi Prachar Sabha Hall, Thyagarayanagar. I hope you have a list of members with you. Please send notice to everyone of the members of the legislature, both Council and Assembly omitting those who are dead. The business of the meeting may be stated to be:

"Election of Leader and other office bearers."

Yours sincerely,

C. Rajagopalachari

Sri.T.Subrahmaniam,
Gandhi Nagar, Bellary.

போஸ்ட் பெட்டி No. 62 Phone No. 62

அகில பாரத சர்க்கா சங்கம், தமிழ்நாடு, காந்தி நகர், திருப்பூர்.

ALL INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION, TAMIL NAD,

GANDHINAGAR, TIRUPUR. (S. I. RY.)

Cir. 51

Cir. _____ Cos 18th June 1941

My dear Subramanyam,

Rajaji has sent me a copy of the letter he wrote to you on the 16th along with an endorsement that the notice to the members should be under my signature as "signed" with your own signature in original. You may do this by printing the notice on cyclostyling it afterwards, signing each notice separately. I have you have with you in full list of the party members. Otherwise the manager of the Khadi Pathakam, Madras will send you one if you

Bombay, 10th April 1946.

Dear friend,

I am very much thankful to you for the congratulations. I shall try my best to serve the country to the best of my ability.

I agree with you that we should all try to remove the bitterness and ill-feelings created by the recent election episode. It is very unfortunate. Mrs.Sumangalamma has written to me also to get her admitted in the Congress party. But you are aware of the procedure. The proper authority to admit her to the Congress party is the Madras Congress Legislature Party. I am not acquainted with any of the leaders there. So if you think her admission to the Congress party advisable you may see some of the prominant members of that party, explain to them the whole situation and get her admitted. I have already resigned the presidentship of the K.P.C.C. and moreover I think K.P.C.C. cannot take any steps in this matter. You know that I do not personally know Mrs.Sumangalamma. I don't know whether she is Congress member or not. If not, she will have to be enrolled as congress member which you yourself can do.

I am very sorry to know that the peaceful atmosphere existing in your district has been disturbed by the recent election controversy. I hope it will not take a bad turn. When I came to Bellary I was glad to find that you are one of the responsible congressmen taking no sides with any party or group. Both the groups have faith in you. I, therefore, think that you are the proper person to take lead in this matter, bring the opposing elements together and see that the whole district is united as before.

Yours

write to him. I suppose we should as usual arrange for tiffin for the members. But there is ample time to think about it. You should mention in the notice that the meeting is held under rule 5 of the Constitution of the Club. Hope you are well.

Yours sincerely,

S Mahadevan

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

BELLARY 29 JUN 42

12/6

O (M) WARDHA 29 9

TEKKUR SUBRAMANIAM BELLARY

ANNOUCE PARTY MEETING FIFTEENTH

RAJAGOPALACHAR

MS 136 17/36

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

MGIPAh.—3635—28-2-41—14,400.

Minister for Food
& Transport.

95

FORT ST.GEORGE,
July 1, 1946.

Dear Mr.Subramaniam,

Your kind letter. I am getting into the work. I think the whole Congress machinery must co-operate its utmost if we want to get out of the woods. Now that the Working Committee has decided to participate in the work of the Constituent Assembly, you have to come to Madras and be present for the election. You may have known by this time that every mother's son wants to be elected. I hope to meet you soon.

With love and regards,

Yours sincerely,

R Rajagopalachari

To
Sri Tekur Subramaniam B.A.,B.L.,
BELLARY.

You know that I am not in a position to come to Bellary now. I have discussed the matter with Messrs Ambli and Nesvi who are here now. One of them may come to Bellary as soon as they get time.

Hoping to be favoured with reply,

Yours sincerely,

Nippani

59

Hon'ble Mr. V.V. Giri,
Minister for
Industries and Labour.

Fort St., George,
M a d r a s,
5th August, 1946.

Dear Mr. Subrahmanyam,

Thanks for your letter. I will be glad to meet Mr. Hanumantha Rao, President of the Sandur State Legislative Council. I have know Mr. Hanumantha Rao myself for a very long time.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

V.V. Giri

Tekur Subrahmanyam, Esq.,
B.A., B.L.,
B e l l a r y.

CONFIDENTIAL

96

K.R. Karanth,
Minister for Revenue.

Fort St. George,
Dated 17th Feby. 1947.

Dear Mr. Subramaniam,

Last week there was a Committee appointed to report upon the question of extending the operation of the Andhra University Act to the Ceded districts. As I felt that Karnataka interests ~~would~~ might be jeopardized I got your name included in the Committee. This is not announced yet I believe, but it will be. Please don't decline to serve.

I am sorry to hear that Mr.Anantachar, M.L.A. is also one of the signatories to the 'No confidence motion'. He has done this in spite of his promise to me to the contrary. As you know very well that any change here will not be the better so far as Karnataka interests are concerned. This is true of other interests also. I hope you will be good enough to come for the next Party meeting so that you may use your influence for good.

Yours sincerely,

K. R. Karanth

Sri T. Subramaniam, B.A.,B.L.,
President, District Congress Committee,
BELLARY.

57

1 Clive Road
New Delhi
1. 6. 47

My dear Subramaniam

I was glad to read your letter and the sentiments contained in it fully accord with my own appraisement of the situation from the broad point of view.

I do not think you need worry about the Constituent assembly elections you will get nothing by being elected. I am sure you will get a chance for more real service in the madras province. Keep in touch with the Premier Mr O P Ramaswami Reddiar.

V. V. GIRI. BAR-AT-LAW, M.L.A.
MINISTER FOR LABOUR & INDUSTRIES
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

58

"LODGE"
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MOUNT ROAD MADRAS.

8/6/47

Dear Mr Subramanyam.

I am grateful to you for your
very touching letter. I have no regrets
giving up the ministry because right
or wrong the party wanted another team
there's work enough for two who will
do work. The Congress Team would see
the Constitutional rights & Parties
would then. I am sure to settle matters
I know. I am sorry there
for all the affection I all ours
friends have for. I only hope I
shall discharge that our to their
entire satisfaction. With kind regards
Yours very
V. V. Giri

G. Subramanyam Esq M.A.
Bellary

H. Sitarama Reddy

60

Camp: 12-D, Feroz Shah Road,
New Delhi,
30th August 1947

My dear Subrahmanyam,

The person you sent came here with your letter. I am surprised that he should have come over here for the purpose. There is no control over newsprint and anybody that has permission to publish and edit a paper can purchase news-print from whomsoever it is possible for him to purchase. On the other hand no newspaper can be permitted to use paper other than newsprint. The best thing for the man who wants to start the paper is to get permission from the District Magistrate, Bellary to start the weekly, fortnightly or anyother thing.

2. There is nothing that has to be done right in Delhi here. This position I knew, and I got this confirmed by referring the matter to Sri Ramanath Goenka, who happened to be here with me at the time your letter was received. I am sorry that unnecessary trouble and expense should have been incurred to go all the way to Delhi where nothing can be done.

3. If a reliable person can act as the Editor and the Press you mention is prepared to publish the

I do not know
what you are doing
to make both ends
meet or whether you
have left the ends to
take care of themselves.
You can do no better
than see Mr Giri
and ask him whether
he can take you as
private secretary to
Ceylon. You may show
him this letter as
my introduction & request
to make use of you

Yours Sincerely
C. Rajagopalachari

59

New Delhi,

The 10th August 1947

Dear Subramaniam

I am very grateful for your affectionate letter.

Yours sincerely,

C. Rajagopalachari

Sri Tekur Subrahmanyam, B.A. B.L.,
Bellary, South India.

sr, I can help you to get the necessary newsprint
n one of the big newspaper owners of Madras. I
l that there will not be much difficulty in getting
mall quantity that may be needed for the paper
posed to be started in Bellary. The distinct un-
standing is that the newsprint I get for the paper
ld not be abused and should be exclusively used
the printing of the newspaper.

4. I shall most probably be in Bellary on the
er the 9th September.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sitarama Rao

Tekur Subrahmanyam,
B.A., B.L.,
Bellary.

61

K. T. BHASHYAM, B.A., B.L.
Minister

PUBLIC OFFICES,
BANGALORE.

Dated 13th Nov. 1947.

My dear Shri Subramaniam,

I regret the delay in acknowledging your kind message of congratulations. Allow me to thank you for it.

I hope I shall continue to deserve your esteem and affection in the days to come. I shall try to serve the country to the best of my ability.

Thanking you again,

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
K. T. Bhashyam

Tekur Subrahmanyam, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
President, District Congress Committee,
BELLARY.

P.S.-- Please convey my thanks to the members of the District Congress Committee

68

P. SUBBARAYAN.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Fort St. George,
Madras,
22nd March 1948.

Dear Mr. Subrahmanyam,

I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 11th of March and for the information conveyed therein. We are trying our best to see that the situation is kept as much under control as is possible, but, as you know, the matter is one that has finally to be decided by the Government of India.

The organization of the Home Guards is also progressing.

Yours sincerely,

P. Subbarayan

Sri Tekur Subrahmanyam, B.A.,B.L.,
Bellary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Darjeeling,
12th May, 1948.

My dear Subbu

Your letter, dated 5th May 1948.

I wish you had not referred to "little minds." The "little" minds have grown "great" under my very eyes and that gives me and should give you also great pleasure.

My best wishes to you always.

Yours sincerely,
C. Rajagopalachari

Sri T. Subrahmanyam,
BELLARY.

TEKUR SUBRAHMANYAM B. A., B.L.,

BELLARY 24-7-[illegible]

56

Dear friend,

Narasimha is a crazy fellow. P.S.
Communication about the GR(Narasimha) came
to the Surgeon General for being
~~Communicated~~ forwarded to Govt.

You must keep the when you
leave the Railway last summer. If
he claims part of seniority,
write and you must say Samuel
have to be taken into consideration
he has to be appointed a Dr
Surgeon General to Govt. Then I
Narasimha, when he may say same
to you.

I am fully confident that
Justice will be done to him, but
I am writing to write a reminder
to the Surgeon General for

In my anxiety I write the letter. My fear is that the goondas on the other side are also well equipped and are unscrupulous. Besides this + localised danger, there may be ~~some treason~~ political influence from working Pakistan to keep this issue alive, and add to our difficulties. In any Imperial attack, which ultimately we may win, in the initial stages we stand to lose heavily in men & property.

Many ~~Ahmadis~~ persons are migrating from border villages to the interior places for safety & to Dellagi and other safety. Some of the Many Hindus from the Caucasus are also migrating with the organisation

B.Gopala Reddi
inister for Finance

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Fort St.George,
8th July 1948.

Dear Mr.Subrahmanyam,

I have your letter and you are not by any means a stranger to me. I am sure you cannot tell me anything about you which I have already not known. I do not know how the selections are going to be made and how it is going to be brought up before the Party meeting. I hear the Executive Committee of which I am not a member will make recommendations to the Party and the Party will be asked to ratify them. That seems to be the position. I do not know what I can do in the matter.

Hope you are keeping fit.

Yours sincerely,

B. Gopala Reddi

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B.Gopala Reddi
Minister for Finance.

Fort St.George,
April 12, 1949.

Dear Friend,

It heartens me to receive your kind message of congratulations and I sincerely thank you. The difficulties of a Government in the present abnormal times are manifold and friends are likely to be critical about the activities of the Government. I am glad of the opportunity afforded to me to continue to be the Finance Minister. I can only promise new taxation measures to the people at present. With the general support of friends and well-wishers like you, I shall carry on my duties without fear or favour. I once again thank you.

Yours sincerely,
B. G. Reddi

Hope you are getting on well.
How about Kannada
practice?
BG.1

TEKUR SUBRAHMANYAM B. A., B. L.,

66

BELLARY 12-7-21.

93

not be allowed to undergo in the normal course of promotion and appointment.

Dr. G.N. Ramachandran has given ~~many~~ all his time & energy ~~as Director~~ for the Science of the nation for the promotion; and both the Academy & the Council go back to his ~~days~~ days when he was in power, he will have to be ~~either~~ ~~out~~ in the promotion and appointment.

Thanks & Regards.

Kindly ~~—~~ do not refer it to him.

Yours sincerely

S.P.

N. SANJIVA REDDI,
Minister for Prohibition
and Housing.

FORT ST. GEORGE.
11th May '49.

Dear Friend,

Sub:- Appointment of Prohibition Propagandists.

...

I find that the Karnataka District Congress Committee, Bellary, has not suggested candidates for appointment as Prohibition Propagandists for Hadagalli and Seruguppa Taluks. Further, only one name has been suggested for Hospet Taluk. I request that the District Congress Committee may please suggest the names of two suitable candidates for each of Hadagalli and Seruguppa Taluks and a second name for Hospet Taluk.

As the matter is pending for a long time, an early reply may be sent so that orders may be issued as soon as possible.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
N. Sanjiva Reddi

To
The President,
Karnataka Dt.Congress Committee,
BELLARY.

...

A.K.D. VENKATARAJU, B.A.,B.L.,
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE HON.
CHIEF MINISTER OF MADRAS

69

FORT ST. GEORGE
MADRAS

1st August 1951.

Dear Sri Subramaniam,

I am desired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to write to you informing about the reply, which he received from Hon'ble Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, regretting ~~his~~ the latter's inability to visit your side for laying the foundation stone of the Weavers' Co-operative Spinning Mill at Guntakkal. He states in his reply that it is not possible for him to leave Delhi even for a day at present.

Yours sincerely,

A K D Venkataraju

Sri Tekkur Subramaniam, B.A.,B.L.,
BELLARY.

From :
K.Channabasappa,B.A.,LL.B.,
Advocate & Editor,
"JYOTHI" Kannada Weekly
BELLARY

To:
The Deputy Commissioner cum District Magistrate,
BELLARY

Dear Sir:

This evening (1.8., 1st October 50) at about 6-30 P.M. a batch of 40 to 50 goondas armed with sticks and stones came to my house in my absence and broke open the doors and made a forcible entry in to the house. The goondas hit my father with a stone and caused an injury on the right upper arm. My sister who wanted the bolt the doors was also wounded on the right toe.

The goondas not pleased with the injuries inflicted on the members of my family caused considerable damage to the house. They also set fire to the cow-shed by the side of my house. Had it not been for the timely help rendered by my neighbour friend Mr. Veerappa Shetty, B.A.,B.T., Advocate the cow shed would have been completely burnt down and cause loss of life of the cow and its calf.

I was informed about these acts of hooliganism and arson at about 7 P.M. while I was in the Kanchiveerabhadra Maidan in the meeting. The Police Officer who is camping in the Travellers' Bungalow was informed of this hooliganism and he was good enough to send a posse of Armed Constables with the Circle Inspector. I note the attitude of the Circle Inspector Mr. Shantaseel to the extent of damage caused and the injuries inflicted to my father and sister. He has posted some men to patrol the area.

I have definite information that this gang of goondas are bent upon doing further mischief and danger to life. I apprehend grave danger to the life of the members of my

family and my life. Unless quick and effective preventive measures are taken up by way of posting a mobile ~~marky~~ police party and armed constables in and round about the area I am afriad it is well nigh impossible to prevent the apprehended danger to the life and property of law abiding citizens of the state.

I therefore reqvest you to kindly make proper and effective arrangements to protect the life and property of myself and others in this locality, i.e. in Krishnamachari Compound, Bellary

Very sincerly yours,

Bellary
1st October 59
7-30 P.M.

Copies to:
The Circle Inspector of Police, Bellary

97-Ferozeshah Road,
New Delhi,

August 31, 1956.

Respected Jawaharlalji:

I believe your attention has been drawn to a news item published in the Hindustan Times of 31st August, 1956 on page 8, column 7, as coming from Coimbatore dated August 29th", according to which Shri P.S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Governor of Orissa is reported to have stated that there was colossal wastage of public funds in the Damodar Valley Project, which was being called "the pride of India", and that he feared that there might perhaps come a time when "we may have to wage a struggle against Central domination."

Apart from the untruth or otherwise of the criticism against D.V.C., this news item shocked and made me very sad that a Governor should have aired his views in this unfortunate and offensive manner which is likely to be exploited by anti-national elements within India, and anti-Indian elements abroad, to undermine the prestige, and the confidence that have been laboriously and patiently built up, during these eight years. If Shri Raja, after his visit to the D.V.C. felt that there was wastage or other shortcomings, he could have written to you, in a constructive and helpful manner. Coming from South India and anxious in this formative stage of our development to strengthen our national unity and create a cordial and constructive approach to all our problems, I felt shocked at Sri Raja's impropriety and harmful attitude, if his statement is correctly reported.

We resent and disapprove it.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

F.S.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Leader, Congress Party in
Ra

-/3

THE PALACE SANDUR

Camp:-"Sandur House"
Palace Road, Bangalore,
September 9, 1957.

Dear Sri. Tekur,

Further to my telephone talk yesterday, I am herewith enclosing a copy of letter that I have received from Mr. A. Rudrappa. This is what happens to a straight forward and honest man who works for the Congress and yet wants to earn an honourable living. The gang of crookes who thrive on communalism make it impossible for men of integrity or merit to get into the Congress. I am afraid, that with the renewed impetus that communalism has received in our area at the hands of the new Ministry of Mysore the position of minorities is precarious, unless all the minorities get together and face the situation boldly, I am afraid, their fate would be miserable. I want you to come to Sandur as soon as you return from Delhi and guide the people who worked for the success for the Congress in our area during the last elections. If those people are now let down as a result of the intrigues of the Shantiveera group, then I am afraid, we cannot hope for men of merit to join the Congress. More when we meet.

Yours sincerely,

Y. R. Ghorpade

Sri. Tekur Subramanyam, M.P.,
97C, North Avenue,
NEW DELHI.

District Congress Committee

BELLARY,

requests your presence on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of

"CONGRESS HOUSE"

by

SRI. B. N. DATAR, M A., LL.B.
(MINISTER, HOME MINISTRY, GOVT. OF INDIA)

in Bangalore Road, Bellary,
at 5-30 p. m. on 9th October 1956.

T. SUBRAHMANYAM,
PRESIDENT,
Bellary District Congress Committee.

Sri.A.Rudrappa,
Ex.Minister,Sandur.

Sandur.
6-9-57

Your Highness,

As Srimant Yuvaraj who is interested in Sandur Congress affairs is at Germany I thought it better to inform Your Highness the following which has forced me to resign from the Presidentship of T.C.C. and also retire from actively participating in local politics. As local politics has reached saturated dangerous point for my business interests and local status, and after deep thought I have come to the conclusion to resign. After going through the following matter I am sure you will be convinced of my action. In case you are interested in local congress I am also furnishing the latest developments for your information.

I am sure Your Highness, called me some four years back when Mr.Santirudrappa was posing himself as the President of the Sandur Taluk Congress and asked me to start the Taluk Congress in right earnest and I hesitated as I was fully aware of the risk and danger I would be exposed. Later on when the activities of Santirudrappa became too much for any honourable Sandurian to bear and when all the Club friends promised full cooperation we started the Taluk Congress. After some days our friend the Mine owner(GGB) who was displeased of the action of the Panchayat took seriously to give trouble to me in my business and instigated Hastimul to be a competitor to me and also when he failed they enacted Street drama every week. In this affair I lost about Rs.1000/- for nothing at all. At the same time the Theatres at Kampli and Kottor were for lease and as I was earnestly interested in getting recognition for the Taluk Congress I could not think of this and I let the same. Since then our friend the mine owner is after me. Last year they made an all out show by instigating the lady doctor and even brought their Manager to Hospet in their car and I learn spent nearly three thousand in way of bribes and brought the influence to the D.C. and got the Licence. And I really wanted to get justice going to High Court,Bangalore but the Bangalore lawyer advised me to drop as that would antagonise the D.C. and bring further trouble in my business. You are fully aware how they were against in our campaign of getting the Congress ticket to Yuvaraj etc. In the above licence affair I spent about Rs.2000/- and even did not get justice. After the election I wanted to resign but Yuvaraj prevented me and promised to solve the problem by constructing a Theatre at Sandur which would put a stop for the activities of our friend. Then the Theatre at Sirugappa and Paramount Talkies at Bangalore were for lease and as Mr.Lad had also at the same time applied for Licence to construct a Theatre, Yuvaraj thought the problem is easily solved and even wrote a letter to Sri.D.B.Raje Ghorpade to get the estimate and plans. Meanwhile Mr.Lad has dropped the idea. As there w one and half months time for the licence of the Lady doctor to expire and as I was trying for Kamalapur I did not apply knowing what the result would be. In the meanwhile I learnt that our friend the mine owner has again instigated one Mr.Alli Rudrappa of Sandur to apply for licence. I had also to meet the Amaldar and explained how I claim my priority from my last years application and though the right procedure was only to apply after the licence granted to one cinema expires, I had come with an application only to safe guard the competition. The other man applied on the same day as I expected. Here I must point out to Your Highness, that after careful considerati n I have come to the conclusion that the local official is strongly attached to our friends group. The office did all their best and sent my application to D.H.O. only when the other application was ready for approval. The other partys site was approved and sent to the Amaldar and when my Manager approached the D.H.O. four days ago and asked about our application placing that the site in question was approved for three years and as the Health Inspector to whom the D.H.O. had forwarded my application had recommended with all details the D.H.O.promised to visit on 16th and bluffed that he had not approved the site of the other party. The Amaldar said that as our application has not come from D.H.O. with the approval he would give the licence to the other party and I learn he has given licence to the other party and the other party performed the pooja yesterday and erected Ghootas. I have reliable information this is all the work of our friend.
If I want to get justice I must run up to the High Court step by step from A.C. Court and spend two to three thousand or more than what our friend gives by way of bribes and wait for x justice and even then I am not sure of getting justice as it is not Madras Govt. where we had full chance of justice. Mr.Santhi Rudrappa has openly told Mr.Sirsappa that they would do their all to get me and Mr.Subramanyam to trouble as we are the strong supporters of His Highness of Sandur. Besides this on account of the group differances in the P.C.C. our

our Sandur area has never got any development and the High School hall is still not taken up. By my being outside for the sake of business, I will not be in a position to discharge the duties of the Congress properly and at the same time I would be giving an handle to our friend to decry and unpopularise me. Even if I sacrifice all my interests I will not be getting benefits to my area worth my sacrifice. It is no wonder that one becomes a Ist if the administration of a State is such that the rich man who can over beat the other in giving bribes, gets what he wants. I am sure this justifies my decision to resign.

As regards the latest developments here one note worthy thing is the instigation of the local officer, the Sandur public to approach Your Highness for a gift of the complete Sandur Secretariat building which Your Highness have concluded to sell to Govt. I refused to lead such deputation as it is too much to ask and late to approach. According to the ammendments the Sandur Taluk Congress has to be split into three Mandal committees, which have equal reputation of Taluk Congress committees. There was a meeting for this purpose at Hospet and having come to know of the same late, and as I had to take Komarappa from Bandri, and take Jagannath and get him back to Sandur the same night on account of his fathers condition, I wrote a chit to the Huzur Secretary i/c to spare a vehicle stating the urgency and as I did not get the vehicle we could not attend the meeting. In my absence the delimitation has been finalised into two Mandals. 1. Sandur Town , Yeswantnagar, Chornoor etc. 2. Devagiri, Bhujanganagar, Taranagar,Torangallu etc. Even now it is not late if Your Highness tries to get the same altered by Sri.Shivsappa, or Sri.Channyya at Bangalore. Sri.Jagannath has given 11 books of membership enrolment to Sri.Y. Thimmappa Krishnanagar who is actively working of membership enrolment. I have explained this to Sri.V.N.Rao in full detail. The Deputy Minister for Industries etc. was here yesterday and as per the original programme he was to visit the Taluk Congress Committee and have interviews. But at 12 Noon I received a latest tour programme in which the visit to the Taluk Congress was omitted and interviews were arranged at the Taluk Office. When the Deputy Minister arrived we learnt that such instructions were not given and the local officer who had done this blinked.

With regards.

sd. A.Rudrappa.

P.S. - The Taluk Congress is recognised and is in sound foundation. The object for which we fought is achieved and besides Yuvaraj being recognised as the strong supporter of Congress even in the Delhi circles. Hence my duty is finished.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

No. DSW/DC3/300/58 OFFICE OF...
Encls.

Date. 30th June, 1958

To

Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam, B.A.B.L., M.P.,
BELLARY.

Sir,

Subject: List of Scheduled Castes.

--

With reference to your letter dated 10th June, 1958 addressed to the Hon.Minister for Excise and Social Welfare, I write to enclose a list of Scheduled Castes for your reference.

Yours faithfully,

Director of Social Welfare.

das/-

Sri.A.Rudrappa,
Ex.Minister,Sandur.

Sandur.
6-9-57

Your Highness,

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If I want to get justice I must run up to the High Court step by step from A.C. Court and spend two to three thousand or more than what our friend gives by way of bribes and wait for x justice and even then I am not sure of getting justice as it is not Madras Govt. where we had full chance of justice. Mr.Santhi Rudrappa has openly told Mr.Sirsappa that they would do their all to get me and Mr.Subramanyam to trouble as we are the strong supporters of His Highness of Sandur. Besides this on account of the group differances in the P.C.C. our

1) Throughout the State Except Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, South-Kanara, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar Dists. and Kollegal Taluk of Mysore Dist.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES.

...

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adidravida.
3. Adikarnataka.
4. Banjara or Lambani
5. Bhovi
6. Dakkaliga
7. Ganti Chores.
8. Handi Jogis
9. Kepmaris.
10. Koracha
11. Korama
12. Machala
13. Mochi
14. Sillekyathas
15. Sudugadu Siddha.

2) In Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar & Kanara Dists.

1. Ager.
2. Bakad or Bant
3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadi, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar.
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki Korar or Zadamalli.
5. Chalvadi or Channayya.
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
8. Garoda or Garo
9. Halleer.
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
11. Holar or Mahar.
12. Holaya or Holer.
13. Lingader.
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
15. Mahayavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar.
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig.
17. Mang- Garudi
18. Meghaval or Menghvar.
19. Murki
20. Nadia or Nadi
21. Pasi
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda.
24. Turi.

3) In Kanara District:
Kotegar of Metri.

4) In the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar & Raichur:

1. Annmuk
2. Aray(Male)
3. Arwa Mala
4. Beda(Budga)Jangam
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara
7. Chalvadi
8. Chambhar
9. Dakkal(Dokkalwar)
10. Dhor.

5) South Kanara and Kollegal Taluk:

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adikarnataka
4. Ajila
5. Aruthathiyar
6. Baira
7. Bakuda
8. Bandi
9. Bellara
10. Chakkiliyan
11. Chalavadi
12. Chamar or Muchi
13. Chandala
14. Cheruman
15. Devendrakulathan
16. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Par
17. Godagali
18. Godda
19. Gosangi
20. Holeya
21. Jaggali
22. Jambuvulu
23. Kadaiyan
24. Kalladi
25. Karimpalan
26. Koosa
27. Kudumban
28. Kuravan
29. Madari
30. Madiga
31. Maila
32. Mala
33. Mavilan
34. Moger
35. Muhdala
36. Malakeyava
37. Nayadi
38. Pagadai
39. Pallan
40. Pambada
41. Panchama
42. Panniandi
43. Paraiyan
44. Puthirai Vannan

46. Samagara.
47. Samban
48. Sapari
49. Semman
50. Thoti
51. Tiruvalluvar
52. Valluvan

6) In Kollegal Taluk of Mysore Dist.

1. Pannadi
2. Vathiriyan

7) In South Kanara Dist.

1. Bathada.
2. Nasla
3. Malkadaya
4. Paravan

8) In Coorg District.

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka
3. Adiya
4. Balagai
5. Holeya
6. Madiga
7. Muchi
8. Mundala
9. Pale
10. Panchama
11. Paraya
12. Samagara.

Director of Social Welfare
in Mysore, Bangalore.

das/-30.

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D.O.No.P.2-58/59-ISM.

MINISTER FOR HEALTH
INDIA
NEW DELHI

March 24, 1960.

Dear Shri Subrahmanyam,

Please refer to your letter dated the 17th March, 1960, in regard to Central Assistance to the Taranath Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, Bellary. The funds available this year with the Government of India for assistance to Ayurvedic Institutions have been exhausted. No grant can, therefore, be made to the Taranath Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, Bellary this year. The Institution's request has, however, been noted and it will be considered for financial assistance in the coming year.

Yours sincerely,

D.P.Karmarkar

(D.P.KARMARKAR)

Shri Pekur Subrahmanyam, B.A.B.L.,
Member of Parliament,
97-North Avenue,
New Delhi.

15 No 1883-CIM/59

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MINISTER, COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES,
NEW DELHI.

3rd September, 1959.

Dear Subrahmanyamji,

I have received your letter dated the 2nd September, 1959, and am asking the Department to look into the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Lal Bahadur

(Lal Bahadur)

Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam, M.P.,
97, North Avenue,
New Delhi

'HRN'

T.N. SINGH,
Member (Industries)

D.O.No. C.I/3(5)/58.
PLANNING COMMISSION
NEW DELHI

Dated the 11th April, 1960.

My dear Shri Subrahmanyam,

Kindly refer to your letter dated the 4th instant regarding the proposal of the All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society for opening an emporium at New Delhi, forwarding statements showing the wholesale and retail sales of the handloom fabrics effected through the emporia already set up by the Society, both within and outside the country.

In connection with the proposal, I may mention that information pertaining to the sales, running expenses, profits and losses of the existing emporia and also the financial position of the Society has already been examined in the Planning Commission. While the sales through the existing emporia have been on the increase, we feel that a point to be considered further is whether the financial position of the Society, particularly in terms of its capacity to repay the loans already advanced by the Government, would improve very materially with the establishment of the new emporium. The proposal is still under consideration, in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Yours sincerely,

T N Singh

(T.N. Singh)

Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam, M.P.,
97, North Avenue, New Delhi.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

No. 25/Bcc/60

Mysore Government Secretariat,
Vikasana Soudha.

Dated, Bangalore, 16th April 1960.

From

Under *Secretary to the Government of Mysore,*
Planning & Development Department &
Secretary, Backward Classes Committee.

To

Sri Tekur Subrahmanyam, B.A., B.L., M.P.,
No. 97, North Avenue,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

Sub:- Classification of 'Valmiki' Community as Scheduled Caste.

*****

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd of February 60 addressed to Dr.R.Nagana Gowda, M.Sc., Ph.D., the Chairman of the Backward Classes Committee, regarding the classification of 'Valmiki' Community as Scheduled Caste.

Yours faithfully,

(M.B.Shetty.)
Under Secretary to Government,
Planning & Development Dept. &
Secretary, B.C. Committee.

No.18/3/55-MI

MINISTER OF MINES & OIL
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
New Delhi.
May 2, 1960.

To

All the Members of Parliament.

Sub: Scheme to make the layman mineral conscious.

Dear friend,

With a view to supplement the expanded programme of mineral development in the country, the Geological Survey of India has embarked upon an undertaking, the main objective of which is to publicize widely the possible occurrences of minerals, and to emphasize the national and industrial importance of locating all such occurrences so that interested people can assist in promoting the search for minerals. The scheme is also meant to create interest in the local population about the possibility of certain mineral occurrences in the immediate neighbourhood of their villages or home-steads - that is, to induce a feeling of mineral-consciousness in them so that they are alive to the possibility of mineral occurrences around them and keep their eyes open to note all such occurrences and bring them to the notice of the Geological Survey of India so that these occurrences can be investigated by trained geologists.

2. The scheme contemplates the setting up of 25 publicity units by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period covering all the States in the Indian Union. An officer of the G.S.I. will be in charge of one or more of these units. Each unit is equipped with the following:-

(i) A projection apparatus working with a kerosene lamp, with lantern slides, depicting minerals as they occur in nature, and indicating the locations of important minerals of India, etc.

(ii) Specimen boxes containing a collection of common economic minerals for presentation to important rural units for display.

Contd/- 2

(iii) Booklets for distribution to the public in English and in the regional languages, giving information on:

(a) Minerals of the State where the scheme is in operation;

(b) Minerals of India;

(c) Diagnostic characters of minerals and description of the minerals contained in the specimen boxes, laying stress on their readily recognizable physical characters.

3. The officers of the G.S.I. in charge of the scheme contact Government officials of a district, particularly those who tour in rural areas and have contacts with the rural population. They hold informal meetings with the following groups of Government officials before planning a tour:-

(a) Officers and subordinate staff of the Highways and Public Works Departments;

(b) Officers and subordinate staff of the Revenue Department;

(c) Officers and subordinate staff of the Education Department including Headmasters of High Schools, Science Masters and Teachers in village schools;

(d) Officers and subordinate staff of the Forest Department, Agriculture Department, Publicity Department.

(e) Community Development and Vigyan Mandir officials.

They plan an extensive tour of one or more selected districts, visiting the taluq headquarters, important villages, extension centres, community project centres, etc. They give talks to local people and officials on minerals and their importance in national development and indicate methods of identifying the more common minerals to small groups interested in the same. Lantern slides illustrating the minerals, etc. are shown during these talks, while charts and other literature are also put on display. Small sets of minerals are left in charge of some responsible citizens or local officers where people can see them. Small booklets giving layman's description of minerals, methods of identifying them and their availability in the State, written in the local language are also distributed.

Contd/.....3

4. In consultation with the local officials, a programme of lectures on the mineral wealth of India in general, and on the minerals of that State in particular is arranged at various centres. The geologists also organise a few lectures on prospecting for minerals, so that those interested can gather some ideas on how and where to look for possible occurrences of minerals.

5. Although the G.S.I. is thus endeavouring to popularise this programme and to make people mineral conscious yet I have a fear that it may take some time before any positive results are achieved. Something has, therefore, to be done in a big way by which attention of people in the rural areas and in distant corners may be attracted to the natural wealth of their surroundings and they be pursuaded to pass on the information to us. I would, therefore, not only very much look forward to your assistance in popularising this scheme in your area but would also welcome any suggestion which could make this scheme more effective. In the event you are interested in undertaking this work in your area and are willing to organise groups of people by training them we shall arrange to send you a mineral box and other literatures for your use. I shall be thankful for your writing to me about this matter at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

K Malaviya

(Keshava Deva Malaviya)

GOVERNOR

UTTAR PRADESH

90

Personal.

GOVERNOR'S CAMP,
UTTAR PRADESH.
May 26, 1960

My dear Friend,

At my initiative and special request (owing to the unsuitability of the Northern dry climate in preference to the Southern sea-side climate, which considerably affected Mrs. Giri's health), the Union Government has kindly agreed to my wishes and allowed me to exchange places with Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao. While the Chief Minister and his colleagues and the various sections of the people are disappointed at my leaving Uttar Pradesh before my full term, I had to take this decision solely on account of the circumstances mentioned above.

Kerala is a problem State and my association with it, with my experience as the Head of one of the biggest and historic States, may advance the cause of Socialist democracy in Kerala and in India.

You have always been very good and affectionate towards me and therefore I thought I should inform you about this.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

V.V. Giri

(V.V. Giri)

Shri T.Subrahmanyam, M.P.,
Gandhi Nagar
Bellary (Mysore State).

सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTER OF
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS
INDIA
NEW DELHI

D.O. No.WIII-112(35)60. 27th May, 1960.

My dear Subramanayam,

During the meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee of Parliament held on the 24th February, 1960, you suggested that inter-State roads should be given preference while approving Central Road Fund Allocation Works. At present allocations made to the States from the Central Road Fund are spent by the State Governments on a large number of small intra-Statal projects. The State Governments enjoy full discretion with regard to the selection of schemes for being financed from their allocations and the Central Govt approve of them so long as they conform to the objects underlying the creation of the Central Road Fund. We consider that it is not correct to suggest to the State Governments that they should aim at spending their allocations on inter-State roads only.

2. The amount available in the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve is limited. Although this part of the fund is very small, every attempt is already being made to spend it preferably on projects of inter-State importance such as a bridge on a river between two States.

With regards

Yours sincerely,

(P. SUBBARAYAN)

Shri T. Subramanayam, M.P.,
Gandhi Nagar,
A. BELLARY (MYSORE STATE).

Tekur Subrahmanyam 82 Bellary.
B.A. B.L. M.P. Date 30-5-60

Dear Shri Giri Garu,

I have your kind communication dated May 26th 1960, informing me that you are exchanging places with Dr. B. Ramakrishnarao owing to the unsuitability of the Northern Dry climate in preference to the Southern Sea side climate, which considerably affected Mrs. Giri's health.

I can imagine the measure of disappointment of the Chief Minister and his colleagues, and the people at your leaving Utter Pradesh, before the full term.

The loss to one of the biggest states of our country has resulted in an advantage to the smallest state- Kerala- which is a probl em state. The successful working of socialist democracy in Kerala has an important and historic bearing on the history of India.

With your experience, your balanced judgement your high and noble standards in public and private life, you will be an asset any where, and I am confident that you will play a significant and successful role in Kerala. I hope that the stay in Kerala will very greatly improve Mrs. Giri's Health.

With highest regards to Mrs. Giri and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

R. S. Hukkerikar

HUBLI ROAD
DHARWAR

C/o. Electro Metallurgical
Factory, Dandeli.
9th June, 1960.

My dear Shri. Subramanyam,

I was really very happy to meet you this time. You had no definite mission. But you came just to spend a day with me and with your daughter. You required a little more time at Dandeli. I was not able to accompany you anywhere. During these three days, I have not improved at all. Perhaps a little worse. I intend staying however for a week more. I will write to you then.

I am sending a form of membership of the Janata Shikshana Samiti. As I have told you personally, I want you to be a member by paying Rs.500/- either in lump or in quarterly instalments of Rs.100//. You need not feel embarassed. If you are not sending the whole amount, please send Rs.100/- now and write to me that you will send the balance in quarterly instalments.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
R S Hukkerikar

Shri. T. Subramanyam,
Member of Parliament,
Bellary

TEKUR SUBRAMANYAM

97, North Avenue
New Delhi.

Dated. 21st June 1960.

Dear Shri Thomas,

Along with Dr. R.Nagana Gauda Shri A.Sitaram Singh & Sri H.K.Venkoba Rao I represented to you today about the urgent need and the desirability of starting a cooperative Sugar Factory at Kamalapur in Hospet Taluk of Bellary District in Mysore State.

2) We are glad to inform you that the Mysore Government have strongly recommended granting of Licence to the factory and have even given it a top priority.

3) There need be no apprehension that the existing sugar factory at Hospet which is within 8 miles of Kamalapur and another at Kampli which is within 14 miles will be adversely affected by another factory being started at Kamalapur. In this connection I may inform you that the Hospet factory was allowed to expand from 600 to 1200 Tons capacity in 1957, and the present application for further expansion has been sent after the move to start a factory at Kamalapur was made.

4) Hospet factory serves roughly 4000acres of cane which would give them 140,000 tons of cane. This tonnage would require a crushing season of 5 ~~months~~ months including the days allowed for cleaning.

.....2

5) As regards the Kampli factory, under the old ayacut they have an area of about 4400 acres. Besides this under the new ayacut of Tungabhadra Low Level Canal, they have about 7128 acres of cane area which is being developed. It will not be surprising if after their full area is developed, there may be need to double the capacity of the existing factory.

6) If there is any well founded apprehension that the Hospet Factory may not have adequate quantity of cane, the factory at Kamalapur can start with a capacity of 800 tons instead of 1000 tons. It may be noted that the present factory at Kampli has only 800 tons capacity and is yielding excellent profits. And there are several factories with only 800 tons capacity which are showing excellent results and the Bulletin issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for 1956 under the caption "Growers' own Co-operative Sugar Factories" states that 800 tons of capacity would be an economic unit.

7) It would be relevant to state that there are

several factories in Maharashtra with about 3000 acres and having a crushing capacity of 800 tons showing a recovery ranging from 11 to 13 %.

8) Where the ryots are assured of firm demand for the cane, they will have the incentive to grow more cane p e r acre. In Hospet, Kamlapur and Kamplâ a reas there are many ryots who grow 40 to 50 tons per acre and a state prize winner has grown 73 tons per acre. The ryots of Kamlapur area have had experience of growing sugar cane for the last 500 years.

9) It must be mentioned that the cane growers numbering about 700 have already subscribed about 15 lacks of rupees and collected five lacks in cash. Many of these share-holders come from back-ward classes and the resultant advantages and profits will, therefore, go to them.

10) The full quota of share Capital of 25 lacks will therefore be collected without difficulty.

11) If any further particulars are required regarding

the factory they will be furnished.

12) It will be needless to mention that the ryots of this area will put in more hard work and more resources to secure more yields per acre and the factories would obtain higher recovery comparable with those obtained by factories in Maharashtra. The resultant economic prosperity will have a direct bearing on increasing the food production and economic prosperity of the cultivators.

13) It may also be mentioned that the Government will derive an additional excise revenue of about 40 lacks of rupees from the proposed factory.

14) I request you to consider all these factors and expedite the granting of licence for the starting of the factory. I shall be grateful for an early reply.

Yours faithfully,

T. Subramanyam
M.P. (LS) M.P.

BELLARY,

Date 4-7-1960

Dear Shri Malaviya,

Please refer to your communication dated May 2nd 1960. regarding the scheme to make the layman mineral conscious.

Bellary District in Mysore State which I represent in Lok-Sabha, has excellent deposits of iron ore of the most precious variety, Manganease, Magnesite, in large quantities, and minerals like Potstone, Asbestos, Ochres, and Kaolin, Quartz. Prospecting for occurence of lead ore is also going on in one place.

Naturally I welcome your scheme, and shall give my full and active cooperation to popularise the scheme.

With kind and warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

T. S.

To,
Shri, K.D. Malaviya,
Minister for Mines & Oil,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Phone : 66

JANATA SHIKSHANA SAMITI

DHARWAR

Running (1) Science & Banashankari Arts College, (2) Law College (3) K. H. K. Institute of Engineering (4) H. K. Smaraka Gramodyoga Centre and (5) Vocational School of Arts & Crafts)

Date 12th July, 1960.

Dear Shri. Subramanyam,

I am thankful to you for the amount of Rs.100/- paid by you along with your application for being enrolled as Fellow of the Janata Shikshana Samiti. Necessary receipt is sent herewith.

You have been enrolled as Fellow as desired by you.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

Shri. T. Subramanyam,
Member of Parliament,
Gandhi Nagar, Bellary.

Telephones : { [redacted] 45851 / 45877

Telegrams : CONGRESS

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

7. JANTAR MANTAR ROAD.
NEW DELHI-1

P.B.1(IE)/ 19393 September 22 , 1960

Dear Friend,

This is to thank you for your letter dated 10th instant sending therein your annual statement of assets, income and expenditure.

Yours sincerely

(G.RAJAGOPALAN)
GENERAL SECRETARY

Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam, M.P.
Gandhi Nagar,
BELLARY. (Mysore)

KC

INLAND LETTER

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र

NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam, M.P.
Gandhi Nagar
BELLARY, (MYSORE STATE)

Third fold here

Sender's name and Address

All India Congress Committee,
7, Jantar Mantar Road,
New Delhi-1

97-North Avenue,
New Delhi.

December 15, 1960.

Respected Jawaharlalji,

As the Draft of the Third Five Year Plan is under avtive and close consideration and I feel that it is necessary to draw your attention to one particular matter, i.e. the need for expansion of Railways in Mysore and other states of South India.

I am very earnest that the five year plans should work out the economic prosperity of our country, and at the same time strengthen the process of our unity and emotional integration. It is a cause for which we have lived and strived our utmost. I feel that the needs of Defence of our Country, and the building the base of our economic structure by installing adequate number of iron and steel plants, should receive priority in planning.

But a balanced regional development is also an important factor, and in the matter of expansion of Railways this should be kept in view. As the Bhilai Iron and Steel plant has started producting rails, girdars and other railway structurals and we are undertaking export of Railway locomotives, coaches etc., ~~it~~ I feel that we are now in a better position to take up the task of Railway expansion.

Surveys of some railway lines have been completed, and with respect to others, the survey was about to be undertaken a few years back. In South India, the links or new lines of expansion are of relatively short distances, and would be of very great benefit and significance.

.....2

To mention a few lines by way of illustration, I shall refer to (i) Hassan-Mangalore, (ii) Kottur-Harihar (iii) Rayadrug-Chitaldrug, (iv) Bangalore-Salem, etc.

I am constrained to state that intense dissatisfaction will be caused, and reactionary elements will make unscrupulous use of this, if the problem of Railway expansion in this region is not tackled with vision and helpfulness. And to whom can be appeal, in this important matter, if it is not yourself?

I represented this matter in some detail at the meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Lok Sabha constituted to consider the Draft Plan.

I feel that I should write to you as a matter of duty.

With highest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(T. Subrahmanyam)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.

89

From:
Tokur Subrahmanyam, B.A., BL.,
Member of the Parliament

4th Jan. '61

Dear Dr.Shrimali,

I have been mentioning to you about the excellent work turned out by the Mallasajjana Vyayamashala, Bellary, Mysore State, in the matter of providing training facilities to Youths and particularly to Students in Physical Culture, healthy cultural activities and encourage a spirit of National service and Gandhian out-look among them.

This is a voluntary non-official organisation which is registered and recognised by the Government, rendering service for over 25 years.

This institution has submitted proposals for the construction of a Gymnasium Hall Library hall and an open air theatre in their premises. They have secured a very big big site, in the heart of the town of Bellary. The State Govt. of Mysore had also recommended t at their schemes deserve sanction.

I feel, that in the present formative stage of our National Development, we should mobilise the human resources, and organise the energies and activities of the youths on healthy lines through such institutions and as such, the Mallasajjana Vyayamashala, deserves every encouragement.

I request, that their proposals may kindly be reconsidered and sanction accorded to them, under any scheme relating to the development of the Youth.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
Subrahmanyam

To
Dr.K.L.Shrimali,
Minister For Education
Govt. of India,
NEW DELHI.

deserves every encouragement.

I request, that their proposals may kindly be r considered and sanction accorded to them, under any scheme relating to the development of the Youth.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

T. Subrahmanyam

(T. Subrahmanyam)

Dr. K.L. Shrimali,
Minister for Education,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

B. D. JATTI,
Chief Minister.

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W.S.372

"VIDHANA SOUDHA,"
BANGALORE-1,

Dated. 21st April ... 1961.

Dear Shri Subrahmanyam,

Received your letter dated 17-4-1961 and noted its contents. Government will consider the proposal of starting an additional Medical College in Mysore State after the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council Sessions are over.

Yours sincerely,

(B.D.JATTI)

Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam, B.A., B.L.,
Member of Parliament,
27, North Avenue,
New Delhi.

smk

97- North Avenue
New Delhi.
24-2-61.

Dear Doctor Shrimali,

Kindly refer to my communication about the Mallasajjana Vyayamshala, Bellary, in Mysore State.

I have been mentioning to you about the excellent work turned out by the Mallasajjana Vyayamshala, Bellary, Mysore State, in the matter of providing training facilities to Youths and particularly to students in Physical Culture, healthy cultural activities and encourage a spirit of National service and Gandhian outlook among them.

This is a voluntary non official organisation which is registered and recognised by the Government, rendering service for over 25 years.

This institution has submitte d proposals for the construction of a Gymanasium Hall Library hall and a n open air theatre in their premises. They have secured a very big sig site, in the heart of the town of Bellary. The State Govt. of Mysore h d also recommended it that their scheme deserves sanction.

I feel, that in the present formative stage of our National Development, we should mobilise the human resources, and organise the energies and activities of the youths on healthy lines through such institutions and as such, the Mallasajjana Vyayamshala

97 North Avenue,

New Delhi.

4-3-1961.

Dear Shri Veerannа Gowda,

I have received the accompanying two communications from the President, Panchayat Board, and some prominent persons of the village of Kudithini, in Bellary taluk, Bellary district.

The High Level Canal under the Thungabhadra project is being dug and the bridges are being constructed.

These villagers are anxious that bridges should be put up to enable them to reach their fields and the villages on the other side of the canal. If the bridges are not construted they will be put to serious difficulties.

They also request that in the localisation of land receiving the irrigation benefits from the Canal, their village lands may be included to benefit about 6000 acres.

I request to kindly consider the representations of these Villagers, and render them Every possible Help.

Yours Sincerely,

To,

Shri H. K. Veerannа Gowda,
Minister of Public Works and Electricity
Govt. of Mysore,
Bangalore.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

No. PWD 31 MPS 61

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT,
VIDHANA SOUDHA,

Dated, Bangalore, 5 1961.
Vaishaka Saka Era 1883.

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Public Works & Electricity Department.

To

Shri Tekur Subramanyam, B.A., B.L.,
Member of Parliament, 97 North Avenue,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

Sub:- Representation of the people of Kudatani Village, Bellary Taluk, Bellary District.

-.-

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 4th March 1961 addressed to Minister for Public Works & Electricity on the above subject, and to state that the two representations received from you have been forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Projects, Munirabad and the Secretary, Tungabhadra Board for a report.

Yours faithfully,

(C.J.VENKATESA DAS)
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department (Irrigation).

MKR/4

ELECTION MATTER.

EXPRESS DELIVERY

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Ref.C.No. 5676/61 A-8

Office of the Deputy Commissioner and Returning Officer, Bellary Parliamentary Constituency, Bellary; Dated 25-1-1962.

To

1) Sri J.Mohamed Imam sab,
Member of Parliament,
Jagalur, Chitradurg District.

2) Sri T.Subramanyam,
Gandhinagar, Bellary.

Sir,

Subject: General Elections 1962 - Bellary Parliamentary constituency - Information about the Symbol allotted and the speciman copy of the symbol -

***

Under sub-rule (6) of Rule 10 of the Conduct of Elections Rules 1961, I hereby inform you that symbols have been allotted to the contesting candidates of Bellary Parliamentary constituency this day as indicated below. I enclose herein a speciman copy of the symbol allotted to you.

1. Sri J.Mohamed Imam sab Member of Parliament, Jagalur, Chitradurg District	Star
2. Sri T.Subramanyam, Gandhinagar, Bellary.	Two bullocks with yoke on

The receipt of this letter together with the speciman copy or the symbol allotted to you may be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

N.Siddayya

(N.Siddayya)
Deputy Commissioner &
Returning Officer, Bellary
Parliamentary Constituency,
Bellary.

***

MINISTER OF STEEL & MINES
INDIA.

New Delhi, the 13th July, 1964.

My dear Sri Subrahmanyam,

Thank you for your letter. No final decision has been taken about the location of the Steel Plant. We are examining the whole question and a decision will be taken shortly. I am at Hospet on the 7th to participate in the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Municipality.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(N. Sanjiva Reddy)

Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam, M.P.,
Ballary. (Mysore State)

8, Hastings Road

New Delhi-11

May 1, 1970.

My dear Ghorpade,

I learn that our mutual friend, Shri Sirasappa Ijari is a candidate for M.L.C. I shall be most grateful if you could kindly support him. As you know, quite apart from all political considerations, he is extremely a fine person and a dedicated public servant. I feel that a good person of his stature and record of public service should be returned to the Mysore Legislative Council.

I shall be grateful for a line in reply.

Yours sincerely,

sd.
(V.K.R.V.Rao)

Shri M.Y.Ghorpade
M.L.A., Sandur
Bellary District
Bellary. (Mysore State).

copy

12-2-62.

Respected Sir,

May I request you sir to kindly contact Dr.K.L. Shrimali Minister for Education in connection with the Central grant for the projects - construction of gymnisium, open air theatre and Library Hall. I request you to kindly convince and persuade Dr.Shrimali for the sanction of grant under any Youth Development scheme. I have herein enclosed a copy of your letter addressed to Dr.Shrimali for your ready reference. Kindly do the needful.

I request you to persuade Dr.Shrimali to accept our invitation to visit Bellary and preside over the Final day of Silver Jublee Celeberations during the first or second week of June, or if not earlier.

I once again request you to kindly see the Central Grant is realised before the closing of the financial year ie., 31st of March 1961. All well.

With respects,

Yours affectionately,

(M.BIDDUMADEVA)

Shri.Tekur Subramanyam, B.A.,B.L.,
Member of the Parliament,
NEW DELHI.

M.Y.Ghorpade

Sandur
Bellary District
6th May 1970.

My dear Prof. Rao,

I have your letter of 1st May 1970 which I received only today asking me to support our mutual friend Shri Sirasappa Ijari for MLC in the election from the Bellary Local Bodies Constituency taking place tomorrow. I made my stand clear when you had phoned me from Delhi on 23rd April 1970 in connection with the Hospet bye-election. I have repeatedly told you, whenever we have discussed politics that I am happy that you, as our M.P. from Bellary, are giving full support to Smt. Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister. Similarly, at the State level, it is logical that M.L.A.s from our District support the Chief Minister, Shri Veerendra Patil, in the interest of stability, development and the satisfactory solutions of the major problems facing the State, including the border dispute; and also because Shri Veerendra Patil is for the unity of the Congress organization and does not speak in terms of Syndicate and Indicate.

So far as Sandur taluk is concerned, Shri Veerendra Patil, gave me and public opinion in this area maximum support at the time of selection of candidates for the Taluk Board elections, and we were able to maintain complete unity and harmony in this Taluk by ensuring that all the 15 candidates put up by us for the Taluk Board were declared elected unopposed.

With regard to tomorrow's elections for MLC from the Bellary Local Authorities Constituency, Shri Veerendra Patil consulted me along with other M.L.A.s in the district before selecting Shri Channabasavana Goud, MLC, to contest this seat. At this meeting with the Chief Minister, I committed myself to fully support Shri Channabasavana Goud. The voters in my taluk are also of this view. At that time it was not known who are likely to be the other candidates. Shri Ijari Sirasappa seems to have decided to contest very late and without consulting us. Shri Sirasappa is no doubt a personal friend of mine and will continue to be so, but you will appreciate that it is not possible or proper for me to now resile from a public stand and commitment to the Chief Minister, and the people.

My primary consideration is to maintain the unity of my area and play fair in politics. I do not think that this limited issue has anything to do with the Syndicate-Indicate controversy. As you know, I have the highest regard and respect for our Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. On 25th April at a public meeting at Hospet I made it clear that the Prime Minister deserves every support at the Centre and that I am very happy that you, as our M.P., are with her. But an election from Local Bodies is purely a local matter which primarily concerns the stability of State Government.

I have taken the liberty of writing to you at some length, in reply to your letter dated 1st May 1970, so that you may fully understand and appreciate my position and convey to whomsoever may approach you with regard to my constituency and my political activities. As a friend I do expect you to do this for me as you know best my thinking on these matters. I do hope that by 1972 general elections, the Congress will once again emerge as a united progressive party so that workers like me at the village level can go to the people with greater confidence and clarity.

Yours sincerely,
sd
(M.Y.Ghorpade)

Prof. V.K.R.V.Rao
Union Minister for Education
8, Hastings Road,
NEW DELHI-11.

copy

Confidential

TEL : 24

M. Y. GHORPADE

SANDUR, BELLARY DISTRICT, MYSORE STATE

May 7, 1970.

Dear Shri Subrahmanyam,

I enclose herewith for your kind information a copy of letter dated May 1, 1970, addressed to me by Prov. V.K.R.V.Rao and my reply thereto.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(M.Y.Ghorpade)

Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam
Gandhinagar
Bellary-2.

Encl: a/a.

Telur Subramanyam. B.A. B.L.,
Chairman, Mysore State Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.

Gandhi Nagar,
BELLARY.

Camp. Bangalore
11-5-1970

My dear Ghorpade,

I received at Bellary your Kind letter dated 7th May 1970, along with a copy of the letter dated 4th, 1970, addressed to you, by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and a copy of your reply thereto

So Sri Siddappa's agreeing to stand as a candidate in the elections to the Mysore Legislative Council was unwise and unfortunate in the prevailing circumstances.

You have asked in a straight- and forthright- manner, so that your both the Congress & Constituency and the State leaders, particularly Sri Virendra Patil should be

Convinced that Sanctity
should be attached to
your word and Commitment-
reputation to stick to principles
and that- your word Come
out- unscathed in any
trying Situation

Besides being intrinsically
Sound your attitude, must-
enhance you your strength
in the Constituency and reputation
with the Ministers.

I had no time to thank you
for the trouble that you took
for Ramnath Ramnath to
enable him to join the M. D
Course. It was very nice of
you.
I shall be beholden to learn for Bellary

Tekur Subramanyam, B.A. B.L.,
Chairman, Mysore State Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.

Gandhi Nagar,
BELLARY.

13th instant, ~~and leave for Bellary on~~ and be there on 14th morning. Kindly send the ~~car~~ car on 14th evening so that we may leave Bellary on 15th early morning to attend the marriage of my niece.

With kind and warm regards,

yours sincerely

TEKUR SUBRAHMANYAM B.A., B.L. BELLARY

O/C-
09

URGENT & CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Sri.Ramaswamyreddiar,

According to the instructions of the Govt., the District Collector of Bellary accompanied by the Deputy Inspector General and the District Superintendant of Police went to Sondur and took chrge of the administration of Sondur state on 29-7-48. Sri.B.Ananthachar and myself also accompanied them and were present at Sondur on that occasion.

Sondur state since then has been part of Bellary Dt. and a deputy Thasild has been in charge of that area. I had thought that the instructions to the Dt. Magestrate for taking over charge were issued after full consideration of the question by the States Department, Govt. of India.

Now I learn that the Dt. Collector is to administer the area on behalf of the ruler, and that both the flags (the Union flag and the state fla

confusion, misapprehension and possible conflict among the people.

To put an end to all this ,may I suggest that the merger be finalised as early as possible and a Gazette notification be issued to this effect.

Kindly contact the Central Govt in this matter and request them to finalise merger without dealy.

Yours Sincerly,

T. Subrahmanyam

B. GOPALA REDDI,
~~Minister for Local Administration~~

"Vijaya Nivas"
T. N. MADRAS.

Gudivada
28/2

Dear Sri T. S,

Thanks your letter.

I am not going to Cuddapah. It is a tight fight. I am not confident of influencing voters. Hence I am not going there.

I reached Nellore yesterday and today I am back again to Madras.

Hope you are well

Yours
B. Gopala Reddi

have to be hiosted.

This is an unfortunate position . We all saluted the Union flag hoisted on the Sondur state Secretatrait building. The private flag of the Raja Sahaib was fiy--ing on his palace.

I must say in fairness to Sri. K.N.Anantharaman, the District Collector of Bellary and the D.I.G., and D.S.P. and others who went there that they acted with great propriety , restraint, courtsy and tact . The administration was taken over peacefully.

Now the second order making the administration binami for the ruler introduces serious complications. It would place the officers and employees of Sondur administration in an uncertain position besides causing in tham apprehension of victimisation for cooperating with the present set up, if the Rajasahaib should come back to power.

It would cause confusion

MEMBER OF
THE LOK SABHA

In addition to cane from Hospet Firka they have been taking cane from Kamalapur Firka also. Consequently, their crushing season is long and their recovery is low.

Last year on the advice of Shri. M.V.Krishnappa Union Dy. Minister some 600 acres of cane from Kamalapur Firka was sent to Kampli Cooperative Sugar Factory. Even for 1960-61, season about the same quantity is proposed to be given to Kampli Factory and yet there is left about 1100 acres of cane which is not allotted to any factory.

The Hospet factory capacity is now 1250 tons and even if it is allowed to extend to 1500 tons it will not be able to crush all the available cane. There will be still considerable quantity of cane undisposed of. The cultivators will press the factory who will go on crushing for long period and low recovery of sugar which is both a national loss and loss the growers.

On the other hand if the Kamalapur Society is granted a licence thet will be able to crush all the 1,30,000 tons of cane and produce 145000 to 150,000 bags of sugar double the quantity now produced.

This area has been cultivated with cane for over 600 years since the time of Vijayanagar Empire. The growers are experts and best of them are getting 50 to 60 tons per acre. Given a firm demand the average yield could be raised to over 10 tons per acre.

By allowing the new factory to come up at Kamalapur and produce an additional 1,50,000 bags of sugar the Union Government will be getting expenditure of Rs One crore required for new factory will be recouped by the Government in less than three years.

In view of all these considerations I feel that in the interest of Government

P.T.O.

T.Subrahmanyam,
B.A.B.L.

MEMBER OF
THE LOK SABHA

BELLARY.
Date.

Dear Shri. Patil,

Sub:- The Hampi Vijayanagar Sahakara Karkhana, Ltd,. No. 1860. Kamalapur, Hospet Taluk, (Bellary District.) - Application for licence.

The above mentioned Cooperative Society hasx applied to the Government for grant of licence for establishing a Sugar Factory at Kamalapur, in Bellary District, Mysore State.

This factory is proposed to be located in Kamalapur Firka of Hospet Taluk where there is already 3,500 acres of standing cane and a further expansion to over 4,000 acres is possible. The yield per acre at present is about 30 tons and can be easily raised to 40 tons. Thus 1,30,990 tons of cane per season will be assured.

The above Society consists mostly, if not entirely of sugar cane growers belonging to backward classes who in these parts rarely come forward for such enterprises. They have during the last few months subscribed over Rs 15/-lacs as share capital of which an amount of Rs.5/-lacs has been paid up already. During the next harvest season the balance of share capital will be subscribed and collected..

The supply of cane to the factory will not in any way interfere with the supply of cane to Hospet factory (I.S.R.Ltd.,) which draws its cane from Hospet Firka where there is over 4000 acres of cane with an average yield of about 30 tons per acre and which can be raised further easily.

The Hospet factory of I.S.R.Ltd., extended its capacity from 600 tons per day to 1200 tons in 1957.

P.T.O.

MEMBER OF
THE LOK SABHA

-3-

and the cultivators and also from the view point of additional sugar production it is necessary and advisable to grant licence to the above Kamala ur Society to start a Factory in their area.

Kamala ur, where the new Co operative Sugar Factory is proposed to be installed, is in my Constituency, and I am anxious to discuss this matter with you at Delhi, at any time convenient to you after the 20th June 1960. I request you to kindly fix up the thime for this purpose, and write to me at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

To,
Shri, S.K.Patil,
Minister for Agriculture,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

POST CARD

ADDRESS ONLY

Dr. Tikka Subramanyam
D. H. B.L.
Assistant
Particulars dept.
Presidency General Hospital
MADRAS

The Park

Dr. Mukta Keskar
Thikkle
HALERI Road.

My Dear Subramanyam,

I am writing to you after many long days & many apologies for writing — I am very busy with the Women Conference & will write you a long letter of the whole proceedings & my impressions of Poona & Bombay & the Conference & Exhibition etc. After the Conference

POST CARD

ADDRESS ONLY

MAURI

Te Aroha Health Initiative
HUNERI Road

My Dear Sister in Jesus,

I am writing to you after a very long time & many happenings in my life. Some of them sad! I am not still out of the woods but am experiencing some chronic Hypertension and Congestive Cardiac Failure etc. And the Jesus

THE KARNATAK UNIFICATION CONFERENCE

7TH (SPECIAL) SESSION

——— DHARWAR ———

HON. SECRETARIES
Mr. B. V. Burli
Mr. D. P. Karmarkar
Mr. Bhusnur Gurubasppa

REC. COM. CHAIRMAN
Mr. Andaneppa Doddameti
M.L.A.

SIR,

It has been proposed to hold the 7th (special) session of the KARNATAK UNIFICATION CONFERENCE at Dharwar on the **24th and 25th May, 1938.** You are already aware that KARNATAK which has played a glorious role in Indian History in the past, has been dismembered after the fall of the VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE and in the succeeding periods. Apart from the portions of KARNATAK included in the Mysore State and the Nizam's Dominions, even the Kannada Districts in British India have been scattered partly in the Madras and the Bombay presidencies, while Coorg forms a separate unit by itself.

The people of KARNATAK have been urging the unification of the various parts of the Kannada speaking Districts in British India and constituting them into a separate Kannada province, so that the UNITED KARNATAK may have the fullest scope for self-development and take her proper place in a free and awakened India.

Responsible statesmen like Sir Edwin Montague and the members of the Simon Commission have accepted the principle of re-distribution of Provinces of India on linguistic basis. THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS has already brought this principle into practice in 1921. The Nehru Committee, after careful consideration accepted the justice and the right of KARNATAK's claim for a United Province.

Recently the legislatures of Bombay and Madras have passed resolutions recommending the formation of a UNITED KARNATAK PROVINCE with the full support of both the Governments.

The ensuing Conference has been specially convened to devise ways and means for the furtherance of the Karnatak Unification Movement and carry it to a successful termination.

His Holiness Shri Murugharajendra Swami of Chitaldurga Math has kindly consented to open the conference.

Sjt. K. R. Karant B. A. B. L., M. L. A., Parliamentary Secretary, Madras Govt., is pleased to accept our invitation to preside over the Conference.

The conveners will feel it a privilege if you could kindly make it convenient to attend and help the deliberations with your suggestions. The presence of Kannadigas residing in border areas of the Province will be very much useful to chalk out our future line of work. If however, this is not possible we earnestly request you to send us your helpful suggestions regarding the nature of work to be done in your area.

Yours Sincerely,

Andaneppa Doddameti

Chairman, Reception Committee.

V.P.W.D.

APPEAL FOR SACRIFICE

for Russia, China and Ourselves.

The War with the dastardly and treacherous attack by Japan on America and our Empire has become indeed a World War. The forces of evil unmasked rage all the world over in a desperate conflict against the forces of good. In our security and immunity from bombs and the other horrors of War we in India have been apt to be careless over the terrible sufferings in so many parts of the world during the past few years. Will it be India's turn next to endure the horrors that Russia, China and occupied Europe are going through ?

We make this appeal to the people of Bellary District in the first place for China who for four years have fought what we all now know to be also India's battle, single-handed against Japan with undaunted courage and determination enduring the most appalling sufferings. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's message placing all the resources of China at the disposal of Britain and his proclaimed determination not to make peace with Japan till the War in Europe is over has stirred the world. We have not sent from India to China the assistance she has deserved during the past four years of terrible conflict there. Let us now salute her indomitable courage and in grateful homage to her great sacrifices in her magnificient fight against the common foe now send her what we can from this District to relieve the sufferings of her people.

We next appeal to you on behalf of Russia who have fought the German hordes to a stand-still and who are to-day driving them back from Moscow with heavy losses Their epic fight has protected the frontiers of India from the German menace. But Russia has made heavy and enormous sacrifices. The Russians have voluntarily destroyed their own towns and villages and much of Russian territory is now barren scorched earth. The least we can do is to show our sympathy and gratitude by assistance however small to relieve her sufferings.

Finally we make an appeal for the British Empire and for India on the threshold of achieving full political stature as an equal member of a mighty Commonwealth of nations and for ourselves——for the cause of freedom and right——to all, without exception, to put what they can at the cost of sacrifice to themselves into this deadly struggle against the most powerful array of evil that the history of the world has known. What we can give in a poor district like Bellary threatened with a bad season, if not in some areas with famine, is very little. But please remember that it is the trickles of endeavour from the individuals of the democracies fighting for all they hold dear which must swell the flood which will sweep away Hitlerism. Axis aggression and brute force from the earth. Even more important is the great spiritual effort generated by common sacrifice and by sharing in the sufferings of others. Such efforts will surely bring people of this world torn with strife closer together and pave the way for a better, happier and juster world.

This special appeal will be open only for a short time. One-third of the proceeds will be sent for aid to Russia, one-third for aid to China and one-third for relief work in Malaya and Hong-Kong.

He gives twice who gives quickly.

1. I. M. Fraser.
2. D. Abdul Rawoof.
3. Mundloor Gangappa.
4. T. H. M. Chandrasekhara Sastri.
5. C. K. Krishnan. Agent Imperial Bank (Treasurer).
6. Y. Mahabaleswarappa Secretary.
7. E. E. Mack (President Appeal Committee, Finance Sub Committee).

Confidential 10/1

THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE.

Confidential
No. 74/37-G.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th December 1937.

DEAR SIR,

The Parliamentary Committee elected by the Madras Legislature to enquire into the conditions, prevailing in zamindari and proprietary areas, after having called for memoranda from the interested parties and the public, began its deliberations on the 6th December 1937. During the course of its deliberations, the Committee has found that information on the following points is required for its consideration of the various problems raised in the memoranda received by it :—

(1) The rates of rent prevailing in villages in the estates with particular reference to crops grown and the quality of the soil and facilities for irrigation. In cases where rent is paid in kind, the share of the produce to which the zamindars or proprietors are entitled and how the share is computed; the date since which the existing rates of rent have been in force and their prior history.

(2) Any customary levies or cesses collected by the zamindars or proprietors.

(3) The number of tanks and other water-sources in the estates and their condition, the amount spent by the zamindars or proprietors on the maintenance of such sources; the extent of tank-beds which have been assigned for cultivation.

(4) The extent of waste land that has been assigned for cultivation since 1908.

(5) The accounts which are kept for revenue administration and the system of accounting.

(6) The total demand and collection from each village in the estates.

(7) Whether and if so how many of the pattadars sublet their patta lands and the rate or amount the pattadars realize by such sub-letting.

(8) The prevailing rates of rent in Mokhasas, Inams, Agraharams or Shrotriyams within the estates.

(9) The nature of the forest, the extent of the reserved and unreserved area and the rate of forest fees which are in force.

(10) The extent of "Private land"; whether it is old or of a recent origin and if so the nature of the acquisition.

(11) Whether survey has been done in the estates and if survey was made, whether it is a private or a Government survey.

The Committee, therefore, desires you to give a concise statement on the above points in so far as your estate is concerned and make it available for the Committee, before the 7th January 1938 on which date the Committee will begin to take oral evidence at particular centres in this Presidency.

You are also requested to send to the Committee authentic copies of the sanads and other historical documents in your possession showing the origin of the estate, your title and enjoyment thereof.

You will be able to see from the annexure the centres at which and the dates on which the evidence of witnesses regarding your estate will be taken by the Committee.

As the points raised are of great importance, I trust you will pay urgent and careful attention to the matter.

Yours faithfully,

T. VISWANADHAM,
Secretary.

[Annexure.

ANNEXURE.

Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Madura and Madras have been fixed as the centres for examination of witnesses—

Dates—

Vizagapatam	7th to 13th January 1938.
Rajahmundry	16th to 22nd ,,
Trichinopoly	7th to 13th February 1938.
Madura	14th to 20th ,,
Madras	Will be fixed later.

At the Vizagapatam centre all witnesses in respect of the zamindari and proprietary areas in Vizagapatam district will tender their evidence.

At the Rajahmundry centre witnesses in respect of zamindari and proprietary areas in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts will tender their evidence.

At the Madras centre witnesses in respect of the zamindari and proprietary areas in the districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput and Nellore will tender their evidence.

At the Trichinopoly centre witnesses in respect of the zamindari and proprietary areas in the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem and Tanjore will tender their evidence.

At the Madura centre the witnesses in respect of zamindari and proprietary areas in the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts will tender their evidence.

At the Madras centre not only the witnesses mentioned against it above, but also such of the witnesses as are not able to tender their evidence at the other four centres will be given an opportunity to tender their evidence.

Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2662, 21st December 1937

Assessment—Land Revenue—Concessions for fasli 1347—Instructions issued.

READ—the following paper:—

G.O. No. 2627, Revenue, dated 16th December 1937.

Order—No. 2662, Revenue, dated 21st December 1937.

In the Press Communiqué, dated 16th December 1937, issued with G.O. No. 2627, Revenue, dated 16th December 1937, the Government have announced the Land Revenue concessions that will be granted for the current fasli.

2. The concessions announced in the Press Communiqué are independent of any relief that may be given with reference to adverse seasonal conditions under the Board's Standing Orders or under any special orders that the Government may pass.

3. The attention of the Board of Revenue is invited to G.O. No. 412, Revenue, dated 23rd February 1937, as regards the procedure to be followed in calculating and exhibiting in the accounts increment, general and seasonal remissions in cases in which all the three remissions occur together.

4. The land revenue concessions granted for fasli 1347 in respect of the assessment on wet lands are not intended to apply to the extra charge levied in respect of the irrigation of a second-crop (including a dufasal crop) raised on single crop wet lands.

5. The orders passed in G.O. No. 1191, Revenue, dated 11th June 1937 as regards the remission during fasli 1346 of the percentage enhancement in the Tanjore district in the cases referred to in that Government Order will apply as regards the concessions sanctioned for fasli 1347 also.

6. The concessions will apply to the assessment and water-cess (in the tracts for which a remission in the water-cess has been granted) on assessed waste lands under sivayijama cultivation and to the quit-rent on Proprietary Estates Village Service Inams which have been enfranchised.

7. In the case of the tracts which have been settled for the first time and in which the re-settlement rates of the adjoining areas re-settled after 1913–14 have been adopted, the percentage enhancement included in such rates should be remitted. In its reference No. 1680/37-3, dated 30th September 1937, the Board of Revenue has reported that the resumed mutta villages of the Gudem taluk, Vizagapatam district, two villages of the Golugonda taluk and the rented village of Yellavaram and Polavaram taluks of the East Godavari district were settled for the first time recently, and that the rates of assessment are on a par with the re-settlement rates of the adjoining areas. The percentage increase included in these rates will, therefore, be remitted during fasli 1347.

8. As regards the remission in the water-cess in the districts of Kistna and East and West Godavari and in the deltaic tracts of the Guntur district, the attention of the Board is invited to paragraphs 9 (*a*) and 9 (*c*) of G.O. No. 385, Revenue, dated 15th February 1937.

9. The orders passed in G.O. No. 1195, Revenue, dated 11th June 1937, as regards the applicability of the concessions sanctioned for fasli 1346 to certain cases in the East Godavari district will apply also to the concessions sanctioned for fasli 1347.

10. Separate orders will be passed as regards the reduction of water-cess under the Polavaram Island Project.

11. The amount remitted will be deducted from the April kist in the districts of Tinnevelly, Madura, Ramnad, Coimbatore and South Kanara. In all other districts

it will be deducted from the March kist. Where the month specified is not a kist month for any area in a particular district, the remission in that area will be made by deduction from the last kist.

12. The Board of Revenue is requested to take immediate steps to give effect to these orders and to issue the necessary instructions to the Collectors.

13. The Board is also requested to report by the 15th January 1938, the amount which will be deducted from the March and April kists respectively in each district.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

B. G. Holdsworth,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
,, Finance Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

Dated Fort St. George, the 16th December 1937.

The Hon'ble the Prime Minister, while introducing the Budget Estimates for 1937–38, announced that provision had been made in the estimates for the grant of land revenue concessions to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs during the current fasli. The problem of the precise manner in which this relief should be distributed has engaged the earnest attention of the Government for some time. In examining this important question, the Government have had the advantage of perusing the report of the Marjoribanks Committee and have had before them the papers relating to the concessions granted in previous years. They have taken into consideration also the numerous representations, oral and written, from various individuals and bodies throughout the Presidency. They recognize that the remissions which they are able to grant in the current fasli do not fully satisfy all the claims which have been made in respect of land revenue assessments and the water-rates which have been enhanced concurrently with the land revenue and they desire that the concessions now granted should not be regarded as representing in all cases what Government consider to be adequate relief. The relief afforded has necessarily to be restricted to the amount appropriated for the purpose. Within these limits the claims of the various areas affected have to be met in the most equitable manner possible.

2. After a thorough examination of all the various possibilities of distributing the relief, the Government have reached the conclusion that the scheme indicated below secures for each district the fairest possible apportionment of the sum available taking all circumstances into consideration.

3. They accordingly direct that the land revenue concessions for fasli 1347 shall take the following forms :—

(i) The cancellation of the percentage enhancements imposed at resettlement on dry, wet and garden lands in the following tracts :—

(1) The Vizagapatam district except the Chicacole and Ichchapur taluks
(2) The East Godavari district
(3) The West Godavari district
(4) The Kistna district
(5) The Bellary district
(6) The Anantapur district excluding the Kadiri taluk
(7) The Chittoor district (Chittoor, Palmaner and Chandragiri taluks)
(8) The North Arcot district (the taluks of Wandiwash, Tiruvannamalai and Chengam, 2 villages in the Tiruppattur taluk, 155 villages in the Polur taluk, 78 villages in the Cheyyar taluk and 1 village in Arni)
(9) The South Arcot district
(10) The Salem district (the hill) villages and the southern taluks, viz., Salem, Harur, Tiruchengodu, Omalur, Namakkal and Attur)
(11) The Trichinopoly district except the Karur taluk
(12) The Tanjore district
(13) The Madura district
(14) The Anjengo sub-taluk of the Tinnevelly district
(15) The Nilgiri district (Gudalur taluk only)
(16) The Malabar district
(17) The South Kanara district

Amount of Remission— Rs. 57 lakhs.

(ii) The grant of a remission of 2 annas in the rupee of the wet assessment in the remaining areas in the Presidency—Amount of remission, Rs. 14 lakhs.

(iii) A temporary reduction of water-cess from Rs. 6–4–0 to Rs. 5–12–0 an acre for a first crop, with corresponding reductions for other crops, in the East and West Godavari and Kistna districts and in the deltaic tracts of the Guntur district—Amount of remission, Rs. 4 lakhs.

4. The Government wish it to be clearly understood that the distribution outlined above relates only to the utilization of the sum of Rs. 75 lakhs appropriated in the budget for land revenue concessions in the current fasli and that it must not be regarded as any indication of the shape which the ultimate land revenue policy of the Government will assume.

B. G. HOLDSWORTH.
Secretary to Government.

THE PROPOSED TENANCY BILL
&
THE CONGRESS POLICY

In view of the news that the Bombay ministry is introducing a bill regarding tenancy, a lot of heated discussion is going on in the province. In the absence of the draft of the Bill before us, any criticism for or against is likely to be beside the point. However, it is absolutely necessary that every congressman ought to know what the Congress policy is concerning this subject. With this object I give below a few excerpts from the various resolutions passed in the Congress sessions, Working Committee meetings, and the Congress Manifesto concerning this subject. It must be noted that the Congress legislators are also bound by this policy:—

From the Resolution re: fundamental rights and duties passed in Karachi Congress in 1931 and confirmed by the All India Congress Committee in its meeting held in Bombay in August 1931.

——The system of land tenure revenue and rent shall be reformed and an equitable adjustment made of the burden on agricultural land, immediately giving relief to the smaller peasantry, by a substantial reduction of agricultural rent and revenue now paid by them, and in case of uneconomic holdings, exempting them from rent, so long as necessary, with such relief as may be just and necessary to holders of small estates offected by such exemption or reduction in rent, and to the same end, imposing a graded tax on net incomes from land above a reasonable minimum.

Resolution No. 12 passed in the Lucknow Congress in April 1936.

Agrarian programme.

This Congress is of opinion that the most important and urgent problem of the country is the appalling poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of fhe peasantry fundamentally due to antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue systems and intensified in recent years by the great slump in prices of agricultural produce. The final solution of this problem inevitably involues the removal of British imperialistic exploitation, a thorough change of the land tenure and revenue systems and a recognition by the State of its duty to provide work for the rural unemployed masses.

Resolution passed in the Faizpur Congress in December 1936. This lays down the agrarian programme of the Congress:-

The Congress is convinced that the final solution of this problem involves the removal of British Imperialistic exploitation and a radical change in the antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue systems. It feels, however that the deepening crisis has made the burden on the peasan, try an intolerable one and immediate relief is urgently called for. Pending the framing of an All India Agrarian Programme, therefore, the following steps are necessary.

1 Rent and revenue should be readjusted having regard to present conditions and there should be substantial reduction in both.

2 Uneconomic holdings should be exempted from rent or land tax.

3 Agricultural incomes should be assessed to income-tax like all other incomes, on a progressive scale, subject to a prescribed minimum.

4 Canal and other irrigation rates should be substantially lowered.

5 All feudal dues and levies and forced labour should be abolished, and demands other than rent should be made illegal.

6 Fixity of tenure with heritable rights along with the right to build houses and plant trees should be provided for all tenants.

7 An effort should be made to introduce co-operative farming.

8 The crushing burden of rural debt should be removed. Special tribunals should be appointed to inquire into this and all debts, which are unconscionable or beyond the capacity of peasants to pay, should be liquidated. Meanwhile a moratorium should be declared and steps should be taken to provide cheap credit facilities

9 Arrears of rent for previous years should generally be wiped out.

10 Common pasture lands should be provided, and the rights of the people in tanks, wells, ponds, forests and the like recognised, and on encroachment no these rights should be permitted.

11 Arrears of rents should be recoverable in the same manner as civil debts and not by ejectment.

12 There should be statutory provision for securing a living wage and suitable working conditions for agricultural labourers

13 Peasant unions should be recognised.

The Congress Manifesto prepared by the All India Congress Parliamentary committee and confirmed by the A. I. C. C. on 23-8-1936.

At the Karachi session of the Congress in 1931 the general congress objective was defined in the Fundamental Rights resolution. That general definition still holds. The last five years of developing crisis have however necessitated a further cunsideration of the problems of poverty and unemployment and other economic problems. With a view to this, the

Lucknow Congress laid particular stress on the fact that "the most important and urgent problem of the country is the appalling poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry, fundamentally due to antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue systems, and intensified in recent years by the great slump in price of agricultural produce," and called upon the Provincial Congress Committees to frame full agrarian programmes. The agrarian programme which will be drawn up by the A. I. C. C on the basis of these programmes will be issued later.

Pending the formulation of the fuller programme the Congress reiterates its declaration made at Karachi—that it stands for the reform of the system of land tenure, revenue and rent and an equitable adjustment of the burden on agri cultural land, giving immediate relief to the smaller pesantry by a substantial reduction of agricultural rent and revenue now paid by them and exempting uneconomic holdings from payment of rent and revenue.

Resolution of the Working Committee passed at Wardha in February 1937.

Extra-Parliamentary activities of Congress members of Legislatures.

[xi] Congress members should press for the carrying out of the Congress programme as enunciated in the Election Manifesto and the Congress Agrarian resolution. In particular they should work for:

1 A substantial reduction in rent and revenve.
2 Assessment of income-tax, on a progressive scale, on agricultural incomes, subject to a prescribed Minimum.
3 Fixity of tenure.
4 Relief from the burden of rural debt and arrears of rent and revenue.

DHARWAR
15-7-1938

Gudleppa Hallikeri

V. P. W. D

Gen. Secretary K. P. C. C.

Madras Congress Party

RULES

[*Passed at a General Meeting of the Party on 9-5-1937*]

Membership

1. The Congress Party in the Madras Legislature shall consist of :—

(a) Members elected to the Legislature on the Congress ticket.

(b) Members of the Legislature not elected on the Congress ticket, who sign the Congress pledge in the form contained in Appendix "A" and subscribe to the Policy and Programme of the Party in the Legislature, and are admitted to the Party at a Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(c) Presidents and Working Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees of Tamil Nad, Andhra and Kerala and the Presidents of the Karnatak District Congress Committees of South Canara and Bellary, who shall ordinarily be invited to be present and take part in the meetings of the Party, even though they may not be members of the Madras Legislature.

Object

2. The object of the Party shall be to carry out the Congress Policy and Programme in the Legislature as well as to organise work in the various constituencies so as to develop the sanction of popular strength to support the activities of the Party.

3. All members of the Party shall be bound by the rules made, resolutions passed, and instructions issued from time to time by the Party for their guidance.

Subscription

4. Every member of the Party shall pay a subscription of Rupees Ten per session of the Legislature.

Executive Committee

5. As soon as may be after every General Election and thereafter annually, at a General Meeting in February or March, the Party shall elect Office-bearers as follows :—

A Leader, one or more Deputy Leaders, a Floor Leader for the Chamber in which the Leader is not a member, a Chief Whip, two or more Whips, two or more Secretaries (one of whom to be the Working Secretary) and a Treasurer.

The Executive Committee of the Party shall consist of the office-bearers and ten other members to be elected.

The Executive Committee shall frame bye-laws governing the investment and expenditure of Party Funds.

Conduct in Legislature

6. The Executive Committee as well as the Leader shall have power to examine all interpellations, motions, amendments, or bills proposed to be made or introduced in the Legislature by any member, and to approve, modify, or reject the same.

7. Copies of all interpellations, motions, amendments and bills proposed to be made or introduced in the Legislature by any member of the Party, shall be sent by the member to the Working Secretary at the same time as notice of the same is given to the Office of the Assembly or the Council.

8. No member shall ask any question or ballot for or move any motion or amendment, or bill, after being informed by the Working Secretary that such question, motion, amendment or bill has been disapproved by the Executive Committee or by the Leader.

9. No motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, President, or Deputy President or for the adjournment of the business of the Assembly or the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be made by

Amendments to Rules as passed in the General Body Meeting held on 30-8-1937.

Subscription: In place of the present Rule 4, under the heading Subscription substitute

"Every Member shall pay in advance, in the month of March, an annual subscription of Rs. 50. For the Current year, the subscription will be Rs. 25 payable in the month of October. Members who are in arrears of their subscription, are liable to lose their rights of Membership".

Interpellations, Motions, Bills, Etc.: In Rule 7, delete all words after 'shall' and add the following:—

Unless they be of urgent local importance be sent in the first instance, to the Party Office, and after being allowed by the Executive Committee, to the Office of the Assembly or Council. Matters of urgent local importance, may be sent when the Party is in Office, to the Ministers concerned, or, when the Party is in opposition to the Leader who will exercise his discretion in the matter".

... be bound by the instructions of the Leader as regards contact with the Governor and officials.

12. The Party may choose from among its own members or from outside its ranks candidates for election to Offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Assembly and of President and Deputy President of the Council. No member of the Party not so adopted shall seek election to the said offices.

13. Members of the Party may accept any appointment made by the Speaker of the Assembly or the President of the Council to the panel of Chairmen or other office connected with the Legislature.

14. Members of the Party are eligible to seek election to Select Committees and Departmental or other Committees to

... the Legislature by
... party, shall be sent by the member to the Working Secretary at the same time as notice of the same is given to the Office of the Assembly or the Council.

8. No member shall ask any question or ballot for or move any motion or amendment, or bill, after being informed by the Working Secretary that such question, motion, amendment or bill has been disapproved by the Executive Committee or by the Leader.

9. No motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, President, or Deputy President or for the adjournment of the business of the Assembly or the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be made by

a member, without the approval of the Executive Committee, or of the Leader.

Sub-Committees

10. The Executive Committee or the Leader of the Party may appoint Sub-Committees from among members and include non-members therein to make a special study of any subject and draft schemes or proposals for the approval of the Party or for carrying on any other work.

Office and Membership of Committees of the Legislature

11. (a) No member of the Party shall accept, while the Party is in Opposition, any Office in the gift of the Government with or without salary or other remuneration, or accept nomination to any Committee appointed by the Government except with the permission of the Leader. Nor shall any member other than the Leader of the Party, while it is in opposition, see the Governor, or any minister or high official except under instructions or with the permission of the Leader.

(b) If and while the Party is in Office, the Members shall be bound by the instructions of the Leader as regards contact with the Governor and officials.

12. The Party may choose from among its own members or from outside its ranks candidates for election to Offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Assembly and of President and Deputy President of the Council. No member of the Party not so adopted shall seek election to the said offices.

13. Members of the Party may accept any appointment made by the Speaker of the Assembly or the President of the Council to the panel of Chairmen or other office connected with the Legislature.

14. Members of the Party are eligible to seek election to Select Committees and Departmental or other Committees to

the functions of the Leader and in the absence of such nomination any one of the Deputy Leaders shall exercise all the functions of the Leader.

28. Every member shall wear Khadi, i.e., hand spun and hand-woven cloth as his ordinary daily wear and shall be bound to be so dressed at Meetings of the Party and of the Legislature and on un-official occasions where he is present as a member and it shall be considered a grave breach of discipline if any member infringes this rule.

29. No Committee or group shall be formed within the Party on a Local or Communal basis or for the furtherance of special interests or political opinions. This shall not however prevent the formation of any Committee or Circles for the intensive study of any question or for the carrying on of any special activities with the authority or the permission of the Leader of the Party.

Expulsion

30. Any member who contravenes any of these rules or deliberately disregards any Whip or instructions issued by the Leader, or acts in a manner calculated to bring the Party, its Leader or its Executive into discredit or contempt, may be removed from membership of the Party at a Meeting attended by not less than two-thirds the total number of members, and his conduct reported to the Provincial and All-India Congress Executives, for such further action as may be called upon in the circumstances. No such decision shall be made by the Party, without reasonable notice of the complaint being given to such member, and without hearing any explanation which such member has to give. The findings and the decision of the Party in such matters shall be conclusive and shall not be questioned before any tribunal.

31. Notwithstanding anything contained above, a member is liable to be removed from the Party without any reason being assigned or enquired into if at a General Meeting of the Party not less than seven-eighths of the total strength of the Party vote for such expulsion, and the decision shall not be open to question by any tribunal.

Appendix 'A'

PLEDGE FORM

CONGRESS PARTY IN THE MADRAS LEGISLATURE

(a) I am a member of the Indian National Congress at [*Give the name of the Primary Sabha, District and Province*].

.....

(b) I offer to join the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature and I hereby undertake to conform to the Party discipline and abide by the rules, resolutions and directions of the Party.

(c) I further declare that I will follow the principles and policy laid down by the Congress or by any competent authority on its behalf and will conform to the rules and directions duly issued from time to time.

(d) I also undertake to resign my seat whenever I am called upon to do so by a competent Congress authority.

Signature .....

Designation .....

Constituency .....

Address .....

.....

.....

Date.....

Devi Press, Madras

P. See P. 16/17 & 18.

THE KARNATAKA SAHITYA PARISHAT

(KANNADA LITERARY ACADEMY)

BANGALORE CITY, SOUTH INDIA

(Registered under the Mysore Societies Regulation, III of 1904)

INTRODUCTORY.

The Karnataka Sahitya Parishat or Kannada Literary Academy was started in the year 1915 by the active initiative and with the generous assistance of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

The object of the Parishat, as briefly stated in its Rules, is to work for the improvement of the condition of the Kannada Language and its Literature, by such means as the publication of useful books and journals, the holding of meetings and conferences, the institution of lectures and discussions, the maintenance of libraries and reading rooms, the encouragement of the study of Karnataka history, culture and arts, and the adoption of measures to extend the use and enhance the status of the Kannada Language.

His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore is the GRAND PATRON of the Parishat.

His Highness The Yuvaraja of Mysore is the PATRON and PRESIDENT of the Parishat.

REPORT FOR 1933-1934.

The latest Report on the working of the Parishat covers a period of 21 months, from April 1933 to the end of December 1934; and it was adopted with expressions of appreciation and thankfulness by the Annual General Meeting of Members held on the 28th of December 1934 at Raichur.

Membership.— During this period, the membership of the Parishat, all heads taken together, has risen from about 130 to more than 270. These members are drawn from all parts of the Kannada Country; and among them are many distinguished citizens including scholars of international renown, well-known educationists, prominent members of various learned professions, leading businessmen and high officers of State.

Affiliated Bodies.—The Parishat has the co-operation of ten affiliated institutions working for objects similar to its own. These Sanghas are reported to have shown a good deal of activity during the period under report. Some of them have published interesting books and pamphlets, and all of them have held meetings and organized lectures for promoting education and culture and awakening popular enthusiasm for Kannada.

Managing Committee.—The affairs of the Parishat are managed by a Managing Committee consisting of 34 members, including the *President*, HIS HIGHNESS THE YUVARAJA OF MYSORE; and three other Office-holders, the *Vice-President*, Mr. D. V. Gundappa, M.L.C., M.U.C., etc.; the *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. C. K. Venkataramayya, M.A., LL.B. (Translator to Government); and the *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. V. Sitaramiah, M.A. (of the Intermediate College). Of the other members of the Committee, 28 are elected to represent the various administrative units of the Kannada Country,—twelve for Mysore, nine for Bombay, three for Madras, one for Coorg, two for Hyderabad, and two for Northern Karnataka States; and one is nominated by the Mysore Palace. The Committee held 20 meetings during the period under report, practically once every month. The total number of items of business disposed of is roughly 215. The Committee, among other things, framed and brought into effect rules (1) for lending the use of the Hall, (2) for lending books from its Library, and (3) for the conduct of work connected with the Annual Literary Conference.

The Managing Committee appointed an Editorial Board and four Sub-Committees, these latter to deal with the work of (i) Lectures, etc., (ii) Library and Reading Room, (iii) Finance, and (iv) Bye-Laws. These bodies were all active throughout the year.

Office.—There is a full-time staff working at the office. It is kept open practically from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. on all working days. A very large quantity of correspondence has taken place, the average number of letters received being 66 and letters sent out 472 per month.

Journal.—The Editorial Board has introduced certain new features both in the get-up and in the scheme of contents of the Quarterly Journal published by the Parishat. The Journal is devoted to literary criticism, philological and historical

research, review of contemporary literature and generally the consideration of all topics connected with Karnataka culture and renaissance. The Journal has grown in size, each issue containing about 120 royal octavo pages of reading matter and a few illustrations. Articles on the chronology of some ancient writers, Kannada folklore, the place of Kannada in Modern India, biographies of certain well-known men of letters, book-reviews and other interesting contributions have found publication in the pages of the Journal; and the changes recently introduced have elicited expressions of appreciation in many quarters. The Journal has found recognition at the hands of several learned bodies in and outside India; and the publications of various such institutions are being received in exchange. The Editor of the Journal is Mr. A. R. Krishna Sastri, M.A., Assistant Professor of the University of Mysore, who is a well-known scholar and literary critic.

Book Publication.—The Parishat has also on hand a considerable programme of book publication. The famous *Bharata* of the great Jaina poet Pampa is undergoing a second edition, the responsibility of editing it having been undertaken on behalf of the Parishat by Mr. B. Venkatanaranappa, M.A., Retired Professor of the University of Mysore, who is being assisted by Prof. B. M. Srikantia, M.A., B.L., and Prof. T. S. Venkannaiya, M.A. Mr. Venkatanaranappa, who has done a great deal for the growth of the Parishat, has also agreed to edit certain other important works for the Parishat. In this work, the Parishat has been keeping in view the needs both of scholarly readers and of the general public; and its constant endeavour has been to attain a higher standard in textual accuracy, correctness of style and neatness of form. A special item to be mentioned under this head is the series of Books on Science begun with *Jyotir-vinodini*, by Mr. N. Venkatesa Iyengar, B.A., Retired Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Mysore,—this work being an adaptation of the celebrated work of Camille Flammarion on Astronomy,—brought out with the help of **His Highness The Yuvaraja's Publication Fund.**

Monthly Lectures.—The programme of lectures during the period under report was of very varied interest and importance. Lectures were delivered regularly every month by well-known scholars and specialists; and the subjects covered a very wide field :—"Vernaculars in Federal India," "The Vachanas of

Veerasaiva Saints," "The Hindu Darsanas," "Tamil Classical Poems: Sillappadikaram and Manimekhalai," "Chatu Slokas in Telugu," "The Tragedy of Aeschylus," and so forth. The lectures, which were all in Kannada, have drawn very large audiences, among whom were ladies, students, teachers and officers of State, besides members of other classes of the public.

Special Lectures.—In addition to these monthly lectures, the Parishat organized a Special Week of Lectures on Subjects of Modern Interest in May last, for the especial benefit of teachers in Secondary Schools. There was also a Kannada Book-Exhibition held during that Week. These Special Activities were inaugurated with a most graceful and weighty pronouncement by *Amin-ul-Mulk* **Sir Mirza M. Ismail,** Kt., B.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan of Mysore. About 300 school-masters attended the lectures, besides others numbering a little more. Among the lecturers in this series were Prof. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), (Director of Public Instruction), Rao Bahadur Prof. B. Venkatesachar, M.A., F.Inst.P., Mahamahopadhyaya L. Sreenivasachar; Mr. Navaratna Rama Rao, B.A., B.L. (Retired Director of Industries and Commerce), Mr. L. Rama Rao, Professor of Geology, and other distinguished scholars.

Book-Exhibition.—The Book-Exhibition had assembled about 3,000 volumes published between 1901 and 1934. It attracted more than 3,000 visitors. An Appendix to the Parishat's Report gives the statistics of these books under various heads; and it is seen that the output during the 18 years since the starting of the Parishat is more than 2,200 volumes as against about 200 volumes of the 15 years previous to 1915. The Parishat may well claim that a considerable part of the remarkable growth of recent years in Kannada book-production is to be attributed to the popular enthusiasm and the new literary outlook brought about by its Annual Conferences and other activities.

Library.—The Library of the Parishat has also grown. All classes taken together, it now contains nearly 5,400 volumes valued at about Rs. 7,000. The Library is still poor, particularly in respect of works of reference necessary to researchers and advanced students; and the Parishat appeals to the public for help in this matter.

Reading Room.—The Free Reading Room conducted by the Parishat continues to be popular, the daily attendance being

about a hundred. A special feature of this Reading Room is the number of Kannada newspapers and magazines made available to the public. In this department also the Parishat feels that there is room for better service; and here also it looks to the public for support.

Kannada Jurisdiction.—The Parishat has taken action on the various resolutions passed by the last Literary Conference held at Hubli in December 1933. These resolutions relate to questions of extending the use and influence of Kannada and securing for it a place of greater importance in the scheme of education throughout the Karnataka Country. They also concern the status assigned to Kannada in the general administration and public business in certain districts of British India and in the Kannada States situated in the Bombay Presidency. The Parishat has made representations to proper authorities in regard to all these matters. In particular, it has submitted representations to the proper authorities to secure the saving of Bellary, Anantapur and other Kannada areas of the Madras Presidency from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University and the provision of better facilities for Kannada education in those areas.

Akalkot.—The Vice-President of the Parishat, Mr. D. V. Gundappa, sought and obtained an interview with the Srimant Raja Saheb of Akalkot State recently, and made a representation on behalf of the 50,000 Kannada people inhabiting that State out of its total population of 92,000. Mr. D. V. Gundappa pleaded that the Government of Akalkot may be pleased, firstly, to establish Kannada Primary and Secondary Schools in suitable centres; secondly, to provide instruction in Kannada, side by side with Mahratti, in all Secondary and High Schools; thirdly, to make Kannada the official language and use it in all Government correspondence and records; and fourthly, to open Kannada Libraries and Reading-Rooms and offer all possible encouragement for the study of Kannada in Akalkot. It is gratifying to learn that Srimant Raja Saheb was pleased to receive this representation in a spirit of goodwill and kindness and assured the Vice-President of the Parishat that the matter will receive his kind and liberal consideration. The Raja Saheb promised to place the representation before the Dowager Rani Regent of Akalkot and assured the Vice-President of the Parishat that his appeal will have the full sympathy of the Government of Akalkot.

Building.—The building of the Parishat, named, by gracious permission, after the patriotic and benevolent Sovereign of Mysore, has so far cost about Rs. 32,000, of which nearly Rs. 16,000 have been contributed by the Government of Mysore, and the rest met by donations given by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, the late Sirdar Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, K.C.I.E., and other public-spirited lovers of Kannada. A part of the building has been given free of rent for the use of the English-Kannada Dictionary Committee appointed by the University of Mysore. This spacious building, being situated in an important and populous locality, attracts large numbers to attend the functions held in its Hall. Among these functions are not only lectures as stated above; but also recitations and readings from prose and verse, both ancient and modern; dramatic performances and study circles. There was a gathering of Kannada Short-Story Writers held in the Hall in June last, under the Presidentship of Mr. Masti Venkatesa Iyengar, M.A. (then Comptroller to the Government of Mysore). The walls of the Parishat Hall are decorated with large-sized portraits of some celebrated writers and scholars in Kannada.

The Parishat is finding that its Hall is becoming inadequate for its functions. The audiences are growing, and the Parishat will very soon require much larger space for its activities. The Parishat also desires to equip the Hall with theatrical fittings so as to facilitate the staging of select plays.

Other Activities.—The Parishat has recently started a Study Circle which meets at least once every month (oftener sometimes), when one of the members leads off with a discourse on some standard work of Kannada, Sanskrit or English Literature, to be followed by a discussion in which all members take part. The object of this is to promote habits of critical study and to help in the forming of a sound literary judgment.

Among other activities of the Parishat may be mentioned the encouragement that it has given for the designing and perfecting of a type-writing machine for Kannada. This is the work of a young member of the Parishat, Mr. M. Narasimha Murty, B.A., who is also a Kannada Stenographist.

Propaganda.—Leading members of the Parishat like Prof. B. M. Srikantia, Prof. T. S. Venkannaiya, Prof. A. R. Krishna Sastri, Mr. T. T. Sharma and Mr. M. R. Srinivasamurty have

toured the country for propaganda work and delivered lectures and addresses at various centres. Mr. S. G. Bindu Rao, the well-known Bharatha Reader, visited a number of towns in Tumkur and Chitaldroog Districts and entertained large popular gatherings with his exquisite renderings of the celebrated Kannada epic of Kumara Vyasa.

Finance.—The Finances of the Parishat also show signs of improvement. The year's transactions on both sides of the balance-sheet come to nearly Rs. 16,000 including the amount of the Special Activities of May last. But this is not to suggest that the Parishat is not in want. Its funded resources amount at present to no more than the small sum of Rs. 5,300. The interest derived from these investments is supplemented by the subscriptions paid by members. But the real mainstay of the Parishat is the Annual Grant paid by the Government of Mysore.

Their Highnesses The Maharaja and The Yuvaraja of Mysore have been evincing the keenest interest in the work of the Parishat; and the Report under reference records a most grateful acknowledgment of the favours bestowed by Their Highnesses. In fact, but for their generosity, the Special Activities of May last should have landed the Parishat in a deficit.

Amin-ul-Mulk **Sir Mirza M. Ismail,** Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan of Mysore, is a member of the Parishat belonging to the Sahayaka Class; and not long ago he wrote to the Vice-President of the Parishat:—"I am sure you need no assurance from me that I shall always be interested in the Parishat and shall be happy to do what I can to help it in the great work it is doing." Again thus:—"I must compliment the Parishat on another year's educative and fruitful work under its able management and especially your own active and enthusiastic lead. I am indeed delighted that the Parishat has been doing most useful work for the promotion of the Kannada Language and Literature in the State and outside."

The Dewan has been evincing keen personal interest in the affairs of the Parishat; and as a result of it, the Parishat Committee are looking forward to improvements coming about early both in its habitation and environments and in its material prospects.

Some Urgent Needs.—The Parishat stands in urgent need of certain facilities for its satisfactory working. Among them are:

(1) Additions to its Library, of books specially useful to research scholars and literary critics. Amongst such may be mentioned books pertaining to Oriental scholarship, like the Proceedings of the Oriental Conferences and the publications of Learned Societies, and works of European literary criticism like the publications of the English Association.

(2) A few more periodicals, particularly of Learned Societies, for the use of research scholars; also illustrated and scientific magazines for the Reading-Room.

(3) A few articles of office equipment like almirahs, benches, typewriting machine, etc.

(4) Benches and carpets for the Hall.

(5) A Projector Lantern for illustrating lectures.

(6) Stage Fittings like curtains, etc.

The Parishat also desires to institute at least two scholarships for post-graduate research scholars, to work at the Parishat on prescribed subjects, under guidance provided by it.

It also intends to open a School for teaching the Gamaka Art, *i.e.*, the Art of Reading and Reciting Poetry.

For carrying out these various objects, the Parishat looks to the public for generous assistance. It appeals to every Kannadiga to become a member and make a liberal contribution to its resources and render all possible co-operation towards the fulfilment of the high purposes it has set before itself.

TWENTIETH KANNADA LITERARY CONFERENCE.

Raichur, December 1934.

The 20th of the Literary Conferences organized annually by the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat was held at Raichur in the Hyderabad State on the 28th, 29th and 30th of December 1934. It was attended by an unusually large number of Members of the Parishat, as well as other delegates and visitors, their total number being estimated to exceed 3,000; and among them were distinguished scholars, writers, educationists, and members of various learned professions. The Conference was inaugurated with a thoughtful and suggestive speech by Ali Janab Mir Ahmed Ali Khan Saheb, Avval Talukdar, Commissioner of the Raichur District. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Gudihal Hanumantha Rao Deshpande, in the course of his Welcome Address, dwelt upon the present condition of the Kannada Language and Literature and the reforms that it needs. The President of the Conference was Mr. Panje Mangesha Rao, B.A., L.T. (of Mangalore) who is a Retired High School Head Master and Educational Inspector of the Department of Public Instruction in Madras. He is a well-known Kannada man-of-letters; and his Presidential Address dealt with certain fundamental problems of æsthetics and style and literary and linguistic reform.

The Conference was able to turn out much useful work. Learned papers touching upon the chronology and the message of some ancient writers were read; and speeches were made on certain aspects of Kannada Literature and on methods of improving its content and outlook.

The Conference adopted some twenty Resolutions of great importance to the educational progress and cultural development of the Kannada people. Some of these Resolutions invite attention to the educational and cultural needs of the people in the Hyderabad State. Others concern problems of larger interest; and one of them recommends the appointment of an All-Karnataka Committee, composed of representatives of the various Governments and Universities in the Kannada Country, to consider the questions of bringing about greater uniformity in

the literary styles and standards of text-books and in the official terminology in vogue in the several parts of the Karnataka, with a view to promote the literary and cultural unification of the Kannada people.

As an adjunct to the Conference was held a gathering of Kannada Writers. This was presided over by Prof. V. K. Gokak, M.A., of the Fergusson College of Poona. A symposium was held at this gathering on certain aspects of the development of the Drama in Kannada. Some 18 young writers read their poems, songs and essays at the Conference. They all bore evidences of a new outlook and method, and were greatly appreciated by the public.

There were also dramatic performances of a new type. Mr. K. S. Karant of Puttur (South Kanara) was responsible for these performances which consisted largely of tableaux and dances. The plays were entitled "Muktadwara" (The Gate of the Free), "Megha Mayura" (The Cloud and the Peacock) and "Silabhanga" (Outrage). A student, Mr. Srinivasa Kulkarni, performed a solo comic piece. These shows also won much appreciation.

The Conference was a successful function from every point of view; and one immediate outcome of it is the formation of a Karnataka Sahitya Sangha (Kannada Literary Association) at Raichur.

TRANSLATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

1. Homage and Prayer to H. E. H. The Nizam.

The Twentieth Session of the Kannada Literary Conference, assembled at Raichur, in the Dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, begs to tender its humble homage of heartfelt gratitude, devotion and loyalty to His Exalted Highness, and appeals to His Exalted Highness for gracious encouragement for the promotion of Kannada Language and Literature in the Dominions of His Exalted Highness; further, it prays that the Government of His Exalted Highness may be pleased to extend goodwill and sympathy to the Kannada Literary Academy (Karnataka Sahitya Parishat) and accord to it the munificent patronage of His Exalted Highness.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

2. Homage and Prayer to H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

The Twentieth Session of the Kannada Literary Conference, assembled at Raichur, begs to tender its humble homage of heartfelt gratitude, devotion and loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for His Highness's love and attachment to Kannada and the Kannadigas; and it humbly prays that His Highness and His Highness's Government may continue to protect and build up the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat under their gracious and beneficent ægis.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

3. Homage and Prayer to H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore.

The Twentieth Session of the Kannada Literary Conference begs leave to offer its tribute of heartfelt gratitude, devotion and loyalty to His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore for the eminent services rendered by His Highness, as President of the Kannada Literary Academy, to the cause of the uplift of Kannada and the Kannada people; and it prays that His Highness may be pleased to continue to help the movement of Kannada Regeneration with loving solicitude and generosity.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

4. Condolence to Mysore Royal Family.

The Twentieth Session of the Kannada Literary Conference begs leave to express its sense of unbounded sorrow and loss suffered by the Karnataka Country on account of the demise of Her Highness the Maharani Regent Sri Vani Vilasa Sannidhanadavaru, C.I., of Mysore, who was like a crown-jewel to the womanhood of the Karnataka Country; and it offers its condolences to Her Highness's illustrious sons, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Grand Patron of the Parishat, and His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, President of the Parishat.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

5. Kannada as Medium of Instruction in High Schools.

This Conference offers its grateful thanks to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and to the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore for their having recently ordered that instruction in History, Geography and Mathematics should be imparted through the medium of Kannada in all High Schools, thus introducing an educational reform

which has long been overdue and giving effect to the representation which the Parishat and its Conferences have for years been making that all non-language subjects should be taught in Middle and High Schools through the medium of the vernacular language of the country.

This Conference offers its grateful thanks also to the Government of Madras and to the Government of Coorg for their having introduced a similar reform in their systems of education.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

6. Post-Graduate Research in Mysore University.

This Conference requests the authorities of the Mysore University to revive and continue the scheme of special post-graduate scholarships, which were in existence a few years ago, for promoting research work in the fields of Kannada Language and Literature.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

7. Kannada Studies in Mysore and other Universities.

As it is most necessary that the graduates of the University should possess a good command of the vocabulary, idiom and usage of the Language of the Country in order to be able to convey effectively the knowledge and ideas acquired by them in the University to the common people, and as it is indispensable for their acquiring such a command of the language that they should study the higher literature of the language in a detailed manner, as the students of some years ago were required to study, this Conference requests the authorities of the Mysore University to make the study of Kannada Literature both (1) obligatory and (2) detailed in every department and every grade of the University (in its Arts and Science Colleges).

This Conference requests the authorities of the Universities of Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad also to introduce a similar reform in their schemes of study.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

8. Bellary and Anantapur to be saved for Kannada.

This Conference confirms the Resolutions adopted by the Managing Committee of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat in March and April 1934 to the effect that the District of Bellary

and those areas in the District of Anantapur in the Madras Presidency where the Kannada-speaking population is very large, should not be included within the jurisdiction of the Andhra University ; that greater facilities and encouragement should be provided in those areas for education in Kannada ; and that those areas should be preserved and saved for the Kannada people. And this Conference prays that the Government of India and the Government of Madras may be pleased to grant the requests contained in the above-said Resolutions and thereby earn the gratitude of the Kannada people.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

9. Kannada the Proper Name, not "Kanarese".

This Conference requests all Governments and all members of the general public to use the word "KANNADA" as the name of the language of the Karnataka Country, and not the word *Canarese* or *Kanarese*.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

10. Kannada to be Official Language in Hyderabad Karnataka.

This Conference requests the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam to make Kannada, instead of Telugu and Mahratti, the language of Courts and Government Offices in the Districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar in the Hyderbad State, as these districts are predominantly inhabited by the Kannada-speaking subjects of His Exalted Highness.

This Conference also requests the authorities to see that the particulars and instructions in Postal Money Order forms, Postal Notifications, Railway Station Boards and Time Tables, etc., are all given in the Kannada language also.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously

11. Kannada in Hyderabad Educational System.

This Conference prays to the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam as follows :—

(*a*) Though there is a Government Notification to the effect that Primary Education should be imparted through the mother-tongue of the pupils, instruction is actually being given in languages other than the mother-tongue in many schools in the Kannada Districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur. This

anomaly should be removed by Government's making Kannada the language of Primary Education in accordance with the educational principle laid down by the Government.

(*b*) Though there is a Government Rule to the effect that Kannada should be taught as the Chief Language in Middle Schools to students who have received their Primary Education in Kannada, there are no adequate facilities provided for such a course; therefore it is necessary that arrangements should be made for the teaching of Kannada as the first language in all Middle Schools in the Kannada parts of His Exalted Highness's Territories.

(*c*) Though Kannada is learnt as the principal vernacular in Middle Schools, Kannada is at present recognized only as an optional language in High Schools and the University Classes, Urdu being the compulsory language; the result of this has been that there is no harmony between the Middle School and the High School systems; and one or two years of the career of a Kannada student are therefore going wasted. In order to remove this hardship of the Kannada students, it is necessary that greater harmony should be brought about between the Middle School and the higher stages. This Conference requests the authorities of the Department of Public Instruction in Hyderabad and of the Osmania University to give their kind attention to this matter and introduce suitable reforms at a very early date.

(*d*) This Conference requests (1) Mr. Janardana Rao, Vakil, (2) Mr. Raja Srinivasa Rao Karwankar and (3) Mr. B. G. Chimmalagi to seek interviews with proper authorities and place the above representations before them and to secure that the requests made therein are granted.

Moved by Mr. P. Srinivasa Rao.
Seconded by Mr. Janardana Rao.
Passed unanimously.

12. (A) Kannada Private Schools & (B) Medium up to Entrance.

This Conference re-affirms the following Resolutions adopted by the Kannada Literary Conference held at Bellary in May 1926 and prays that the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam may be pleased to give effect to these Resolutions very early.

(*a*) As there is a Government Order in force to the effect that no private Kannada School should be started or conducted without the previous permission of the Government, the cause of education in the Kannada Language has been suffering great harm and the Kannada people have been deprived of the benefits of even Primary Education in their mother-tongue. A natural birth-right of the subjects of His Exalted Highness has thus been put in jeopardy. This Conference therefore requests the Government of His Exalted Highness to cancel the above-said Government Order with the utmost possible speed.

(*b*) This Conference requests the authorities of the Osmania University to permit the use of Kannada as the medium of instruction, excepting for Urdu, up to the Entrance Examination in all educational institutions in the Kannada parts of Hyderabad Territories.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

13. Universal Preference for Kannada by Kannadigas.

This Conference requests all merchants, businessmen, public institutions and others in the Kannada Country to give preference to Kannada over every other language in all their correspondence and to write their books and accounts in the Kannada language.

This Conference makes a similar prayer to the members of the public in all parts of the Kannada Country.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

14. Kannada in Private Schools in Hyderabad.

In many private schools in the Nizam Karnataka, there is at present no provision for the teaching of Kannada. This Conference requests the conductors of all such educational institutions to arrange immediately for the teaching of Kannada.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

15. Kannada Inscriptions in Hyderabad.

Ancient inscriptions and monuments of the greatest value to Karnataka History abound in the Territories of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. This Conference expresses its gratitude to the Government of His Exalted Highness for their having arranged to print the inscriptions in the Kopbal Jahgir; and it requests that the work of copying, editing and printing the

inscriptions in all other parts of the Hyderabad State might be taken in hand and carried out with all possible speed.

Moved by Mr. N. S. Rajapurohit.
Seconded by Mr. V. B. Naik.
Passed unanimously.

16. Kannada Manuscripts in Hyderabad.

A very large number of manuscript books of the Kannada Language are found to be in existence in the Territories of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. This Conference requests the Government of His Exalted Highness to collect all such ancient Kannada MSS. and make them available to research scholars.

Moved by Mr. N. S. Rajapurohit.
Seconded by Mr. P. Srinivasa Rao.
Passed unanimously.

17. Kannada in Northern Karnataka States.

This Conference appeals to the Rulers of Kolhapur, Ramdrug, Miraj (Senior), Miraj (Junior), Sangli, Kurundwad (Senior), Kurundwad (Junior), Aundh, Akalkot, Jath, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, and other States in the Northern Karnataka Country that they may be pleased to establish Kannada Schools and make Kannada the language of Courts and Public Offices in the Kannada tracts of their territories, so as to facilitate the educational and general progress of their Kannada-speaking subjects.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

18. Thanks to the Osmania University.

This Conference expresses its satisfaction and its gratitude to the Osmania University for their having provided a place for Kannada in the scheme of studies of that University.

Moved from the Chair and passed unanimously.

19. An All-Karnataka Committee for Literary Unification and Standardization of Terminology.

This Conference resolves as follows :—

As the hearty co-operation of the several Governments and Educational Authorities of the various parts of the Kannada Country is most necessary for promoting measures to reduce the dialectal peculiarities of Kannada and bring about uniformity

in its forms and usages as well as to augment the resources of its vocabulary and enrich its literature and culture, this Conference suggests that there should be a separate Committee formed for this purpose in connection with the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat.

That Committee should secure the co-operation of the various Governments and render it fruitful in the manner desired.

The Committee should be composed as follows :—(*A*) One representative of each of the following Governments : (1) Mysore, (2) Bombay, (3) Madras, (4) Hyderabad, (5) Coorg, and (6) Indian States in Northern Karnataka ; (*B*) One representative of each of the following Universities : (1) Mysore, (2) Bombay, (3) Madras, and (4) Hyderabad ; and (*C*) Three members appointed by the Managing Committee of the Parishat. The Committee formed as above will have power to co-opt not more than five members according to its discretion.

The Committee will take into consideration the following questions :

(1) To what extent is it possible to bring about uniformity in regard to the style and contents of Kannada text-books used in the various grades of schools and colleges in the several parts of the Kannada Country ? What are the measures necessary towards that end ?

(2) How far is it possible to bring about uniformity in the style and the technical terminology of Government Notifications, Reports, Advertisements and other public documents in the various parts of the Kannada Country ? What are the measures necessary towards that end ?

(3) Is it possible to get prepared Dictionaries, Grammars and other works of reference which can be recognized as standard works alike in all parts of the Kannada Country ? What are the methods for it ?

(4) Is it possible to have public examinations for Pundits and others who would become teachers in Kannada Schools, conducted by one Central Agency, in such a manner as to obtain for them the recognition of all Governments and all Departments of Public Instruction in the Kannada Country ?

The above-said Committee will take these and all other allied questions into consideration and report its findings and recommendations to another session of the Kannada Literary

Conference and to all the Governments in the Kannada Country before the close of the year 1935.

The Executive Committee of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat will take all steps necessary to see that a Committee of the kind above described is appointed with the help of the various Governments of the Kannada Country and that work is carried out on the lines above suggested.

Moved by Mr. D. V. Gundappa (on behalf of the Managing Committee of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat).
Seconded by Prof. B. M. Srikantia (of Mysore University).
Supported by Prof. A. T. Sasnur (of Bombay University),
Prof. T. R. Rama Rao (of Nizam's College),
Mr. D. K. Bhimasena Rao (of Osmania University),
Mr. T. M. Kariappa (of Coorg Educational Deptt.),
Mr. Benegal Rama Rao (of Madras University),
Vyakaranatirtha Chandrasekhara Sastri, Vidwan.
Passed unanimously.

20. Village Records in Hyderabad Karnataka.

The fact that the Daftars (Records) of Village Officers are being maintained in the Mahratti Language in many places in the Kannada Districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar of the Hyderabad State has been proving a great obstacle to the spread of Primary Education in Kannada in those areas. This Conference therefore requests the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam to issue an order that all Village Accounts and Records should hereafter be maintained in Kannada in the above-said areas and to bring that order into effect with all possible promptness.

Moved by Mr. Pampapathi Rao.
Seconded by Mr. N. B. Sastri.
Passed unanimously.

21. Kannada in Anantapur College.

This Conference requests the Authorities of the University of Madras and the Department of Public Instruction in Madras to provide facilities for the students of the B.A. Classes in the College at Anantapur to study Kannada as an Optional Language, like Telugu, in Group V.

Moved by Mr. Beldoni Bhima Rao.
Seconded by Mr. S. G. Bindu Rao.
Passed unanimously.

THE CULTURE OF KARNATAKA.

The following are extracts from the Opening Address delivered by Mr. Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, Talukdar, Raichur District, to the 20th Karnatak Literary Conference, held at Raichur, on the 28th December 1934.

"Raichur, as you know, is a growing centre of Industry and Trade; but it is also a place of historic importance. Its highly interesting Fort is a monument to the battles which have raged round it. For centuries this Fort was contested for by Vijayanagar, Warangal and later by the Bahmani, Bijapur and the Mahratta Princes; and during intervals of peace there have arisen here, over and over again, courts of different dynasties that patronized learning, literature and fine arts. You will find within the walls of this Fort signs of the Jaina period, signs of the rise of Veerasaivism and of Vaishnavism; and these overlaid by the emblems of Islamic and later on of Christian conquerors. Each one of these peoples, guided by the base as well as the noble aspirations which are the common lot of mankind, have destroyed and built according to their own light; and the culture of the Karnatak, like those of every other people, has suffered and benefited by the alternating periods of destruction and growth.

"Fortunately for us, we live in peaceful times when we can give our heart and soul to the development of the finer aspects of our indigenous cultures; and believe me, I regard the development of literature as one of the most vital agencies for cultural growth—a force which guides our moral and material prosperity.

"Being pressed by my official duties, I have not had time to study the Kannada language sufficiently to become familiar with and appreciate the booklore of the Karnatak in its original. But realizing fully that literature is a better guide to the understanding of a people than their political history (highly perverted as the latter generally is according to the prejudices of the historians), I have done my best to read the little that exists in the English language regarding the thoughts and modes of expressions among the Kannada people.

"And what I find written therein is so much akin to the characteristics of other literatures with which I am more familiar, that I can readily understand the spirit which must have guided

it during the successive centuries. It is strange that apart from Sanskrit, that mother of languages and the repository of the Vedas and the Upanishads, there is hardly any other Indian language which contains specimens of literature that rank among the highest in the world. Perhaps we know too little of the early history of the Dravidian languages; but as far as accounts and translations are available, it seems that most of the Indian languages seem to have been enmeshed in a labyrinth of sectarian affinities, and even as early as the seventh and eighth centuries one finds little but the praises of gods and goddesses and princes accompanied with clever manipulations of words and phrases that have a highly pleasing effect. Indeed the same is true in some periods of Urdu and Persian literatures as well, so that it is only about the beginning of the nineteenth century, with the impact of Western methods of research and study, that a new race has been ushered in; and one oriental language after another is coming into the lime-light as the champion of its own culture. Urdu had a good start: next came Bengali, which had until recently outstripped the former; and now we find Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Marathi and Gujarathi all showing signs of more or less vigorous growth. And these are more potent signs of an inherent and bouyant cultural life than any we could wish for.

"Let us hope that no internal dissensions or external circumstances will check this growth and that the sister languages of India will continue to vie with one another to the advantage of all."

80-35.—Printed at The Bangalore Press, Mysore Road, Bangalore City,
by T. Subramania Aiyar, Superintendent.

Draft resolutions for the
Congress Legislature Party Meeting.

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a) All India.

The Madras Legislature Congress Party notes with deep regret that the attempts to establish a National Government for India to enable her to face the problems arising out of the present grave situation have failed and that as a result of this, Nationalist India has been placed in a dilemma. It is impossible for the people to think in terms of neutrality or passivity during an invasion by an enemy power. Neither is it practicable to organise any effective defence, independently and unco-ordinated with the defence measures of the Government. It is absolutely and urgently necessary in the best interests of the country at this hour of peril to do all that Congress can possibly do to remove every obstacle in the way of the establishment of a national administration to face the present situation; and therefore, inasmuch as the Muslim League has insisted on the recognition of the right of separation of certain areas from united India upon the ascertainment of the wishes of the people of such areas as a condition precedent for united national action at this moment of grave national danger, this Party is of opinion and recommends to the All India Congress Committee that it has become necessary to choose the lesser evil and acknowledge this right, and to invite the Muslim League for a consultation for the purpose of arriving at an agreement and securing the installation of a National Government to meet the present emergency.

b) Province.

Whereas the Province of Madras is seriously threatened with enemy invasion and practically all the districts are under daily expectation of bombardment and enemy landings, and life is consequently subjected to growing dislocation all round; whereas it is suicidal for the present, and disastrous for the future, for the people's elected representatives to remain passive and let the people suffer under these conditions all the incidents of the present autocratic administration, and also submit to aggression without participation in the defence of the motherland; and whereas participation in defence is practicable only if the people are armed and organised to some extent and inspired for sacrifice; the Madras Legislature Congress Party voices the general feeling in this part of the country that there should be at this critical juncture a popular government in this Province doing its utmost to secure the requisite conditions for the people to play their part. The Party is of opinion further that to facilitate united and effective action in this regard by such a popular government, the Muslim League should be invited to participate in it. This Party therefore requests the All India Congress Committee to permit this Party to take steps to this end, notwithstanding the general All-India policy followed by the Congress.

ELECTION COMMISSION INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

Certificate of Election

I, Returning Officer for the B E L L A R Y ..... *Parliamentary Constituency in the State of* Mysore .... *hereby certify that I have on the* ..... First ..... *day of* March ..... *1962* ....., *declared Shri* T.SUBRAMANYAM ..... *of* Gandhinagar, B e l l a r y ..... *to have been duly elected by the said constituency to be a member of the House of the People and that in token thereof I have granted to him this Certificate of Election.*

N Siddayya

(N.Siddayya)
Returning Officer,
for the Bellary Parliamentary *constituency.*

Place ...BELLARY.....
Date 1st March 1962.....

The Muslim population of the Madras Province is 33 lacs out of a total population 472 lacs i.e. less than 7 per cent. This as well as the oft-emphasised backwardness of the community should be remembered in addressing the ~~proportion~~ facts given below.

Elections to District Boards and Municipalities are not on the basis of separate electorates. 25 per cent of the seats are reserved for Musalmans, scheduled caste Indian Christians, Anglo Indians and Women. Unreserved seats are also available for open contest by Musalman candidates. As a result of these ~~prior~~ arrangements, in 20 out of 25 Districts the Musalmans occupied seats either equal to or in excess of their population ratio, in spite of the general ~~backward-nece-sary~~ backwardness of the community and the consequent natural handicaps in elections. The Pirpur report laid emphasis on the 5 districts wherein due to explainable causes such as consentration of Muslims in particular areas, and not anything done by Government, the Musalman's strength on the District Boards ~~is~~ has not come up to the population ratio. The following District Boards tell a different tale.

~~District-Boards.~~

~~Percentage-of Muslim~~

It will be thus seen that Musalmans have certainly availed themselves of the opportunity of getting themselves returned to non-reserved seats and have reached much above their population ratio. This has occured in so many cases that it may be taken as a very hopeful sign for harmony and national unity.

In the corporation of Madras there is no reservation except for Scheduled Castes. Yet 10 per cent of the divisional seats have been captured by Musalmans in open contest. Over and above this among the elected aldermen there is a Musalman and the representative of a commercial constituency is also a Musalman. It would be impossible in the nature of things to reach better results in elections to local bodies unless indeed we do away with the elective principle and substitute nominations.

There is a rule of communal rotation followed in Madras for the recruitment of persons to most departments of the Government.

Special concessions are enjoyed by Muslims in regard to the age limit for recruitment to the Public services. Muslim candidates are taken upto to two years above the age limit for Hindus. There are also certain concessions in respect of marks obtained in the public school examination. In the recruitment of persons to the public services in most departments a rule is followed under which Musalmans have been given more than twice their population ratio. Juniors cannot be promoted over the heads of their seniors already in service belonging to other communities. In spite however of this difficulties the present position of the Muslim community in the public services of Madras can by no means be considered bad. Remembering that among the graduates turned out each year by the Universities the Musalmans are still only about 3 per cent.

Posts on Monthly salary of	Total number of posts filled	Musalmans	Percentage of Musalmans to total.
Rs.100 & above	9456	570	6 per cent
,, 35 and above but below Rs.100	20,425	1590	7½ per cent
Less than Rs.35/-	500018	10,0082	20 per cent

Percentage in certain departments are separately given below.

Department	Monthly salary of Rs.100 & above	Monthly salary of Rs.35 to 100	Monthly salary of less than Rs.35
Police	11	14	21
Revenue	7	6	24
Judicial	4	10	20
Excuse	9	11	19
Education	5	10	16

The smaller percentages in the higher posts are explained by the fact that higher qualifications are required for them and recruits take some time before reaching the top scales by promotions.

Educational institutions under public management are opened to all classesincluding Musalmans. Where relatively large sections of the Muslim population live, the government maintains under direct management a certain number of special institutions for Muslims. Elementary education is provided either by localbodies or by aided private agencies. There is one Arts college, 8 Secondary schools & 12 training schools managed by Government specially intended for Muslims. The total number of government-managed institutions in the province being, Arts colleges 1, secondary schools 35, and Training Schools 85. It may be mentioned

mentioned here that statistics show that generally Muslim parents prefer to send their children to common rather than to denominational institutions. The total expenditure on education is shared by government and local bodies funds to the extent of 59 per cent, Private sources supplying 41 per cent. In the case of Muslim institutions, private sources supply only 25 per cent, government and other public funds supplying 75 per cent.

The percentage of ~~xii~~ boys of all communities under instructions in schools in the province is 10.3 per cent of the total male population. The percentage of Musalman boys under instructions is 15.6 per cent of the total male Muslim population. Muslim boys are given half fee concession in all schools and colleges ~~.out of the expenditure on Government scholarships~~ Muslim girls under instruction are 6.4 per cent of the total muslim female population as against a percentage of 4.2 of girls of all communities under instructions to total female population.

It has been stated sometimes that ~~the~~ a number of Muslim schools were closed down recently. According to a policy of stopping grants to unsatisfactory elementary schools so that the public grants may be utilised for better schools of the same classes, the number of elementary schools in the Province (not specially that of Muslim schools) dropped from 45,935 in 1936-37 ~~to 44,118 in 1937-38 and to~~ 41,953 in 1938-39. This was a policy adopted ~~xi~~ on the recommendation of the Educational Department not in respect of only Muslim schools but in respect of all schools. The drop during the ~~two~~ two years from 1936-37 to 1938-39 in respect of all schools was 8½%. ~~The~~ special Muslim elementary schools were 3600 in 1936-37, ~~3537 in 1937-38~~ and 3452 in 1938-39. The drop is only 4%.

In spite of these drops in the number of schools, the total strength of pupils increased both in all the elementary schools and in the special Muslim elementary schools. The total strength of pupils in Muslim special schools is shown below:

1936-37	 2,62,264
~~1937-38 .....~~	~~..... 2,26,607~~
1938-39	 2,79,409

The expenditure over speical Muslim ~~elementary~~ schools is shown below:

1936-37	 27,36,290
~~1937-38 .....~~	~~..... 30,05,248~~
1938-39	 30,48,450

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EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS

	1936--1937	1937--1938
University	706	715
High Schools	3,771	4,150
Middle Schools	11,575	12,538
Primary Schools	320,697	341,073
Unrecognised Schools	17,429	16,244
Total number of Muslim male pupils in all institutions ..	249,714	267,634
Total number of Muslim girls in all Institutions ..	104,464	107,086
Total in all recognised and unrecognised institutions ..	354,178	374,720

GANDHI SEVA SANGH, WARDHA.

Land Revenue System Enquiry Committee.

Dear Friend,

On the 27th March 1938, the Karyavahak Samiti of the Gandhi Seva Sangh passed a resolution to the following effect :—

> " Whereas it is necessary to enquire whether in the present condition of India it is profitable to the cultivators that they should pay their land revenue and other village cesses in cash or in kind; and if latter to prepare a scheme for putting it into practice this committee appoints a Sub-committee of the following gentlemen to enquire and consider the said subject, and submit its recommendations to the Karyavahak Samiti before the next conference of the Sangh. The said Committee shall have power to co-opt more members as and when reqired.
>
> Names of Members :—Syt. Gangadharrao Deshpande,
> Syt. J. C. Kumarappa, and
> Syt. Kishorlal Mashruwala. "

The Sub-Committee has co-opted Babu Rajendra Prasad on the 31st July 1938.

The Sub-Committee has issued the accompanying questionnaire and requests you / all persons who have studied and possess competent knowledge of the subject / to assist it in its deliberations by answering the said questionaire and by helpful suggestions. It is requested that the answers should be very brief in the first instance and any scheme, if suggested, should be outlined only and not worked out in great detail. The committee will send for further amplification or elucidation when more guidance is felt to be necessary.

The answers may kindly be given in Hindi or English so as to reach the office before 31st October 1938.

Address : Convener, Revenue System Enquiry Committee
Gandhi Seva Sangh, Wardha, C. P.

The convener will be glad to forward a copy of this to any one interested in the enquiry.

WARDHA,
August 22, 1938.

K. G. Mashruwala
Convener

गांधी सेवा संघ

लगान पद्धति जांच समिति।

सेवामें–

गांधी सेवा संघ की कार्यवाहक समिति ने गत २४ मार्च १९३८ की अपनी बैठक में नीचे लिखा प्रस्ताव मंजूर किया है:–

"हिन्दुस्तान की मौजूदा हालत में किसानों के लिए अपने लगान आदि सिक्कों के रूप में देना लाभदायक है या खेती की उपज के रूप में इसकी जांच करना जरूरी है। अगर उपजके रूप में देना लाभ दायक हो तो उसपर किस प्रकार अमल किया जा सकता है, इसकी भी जांच होना और योजना बनाना जरूरी है। अतः यह (कार्यवाहक) समिति नीचे लिखे सज्जनों की एक समिति बनाती है जो उपर्युक्त विषयपर विचार और जांच करके अपनी सिफारिशें अगले सम्मेलन के पहले कार्यवाहक समिति में पेश करे।

सदस्य–श्री गंगाधररावजी देशपांडे
,, जे. सी. कुमारअप्पा
,, किशोरलालभाई

इस समिति को अधिकार होगा कि जब जरूरी हो, अपनी सहायता के लिए अन्य सदस्यों को भी शामिल कर ले।"

तदनुसार इस उपसमिति ने ३१ जुलाई १९३८ के रोज श्री बाबू राजेन्द्रप्रसादजी को शामिल कर लिया है।

उपसमिति इस पत्र के साथ एक प्रश्नमाला भेजते हुए आपसे तथा इस विषय का आवश्यक ज्ञान रखनेवाले सब सज्जनों से विनम्रता करती है कि आप कृपया इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर तथा अन्य उपयोगी सूचनायें भेजकर उसकी सहायता करें। समिति चाहती है कि आप जहांतक हो अपने उत्तर बहुत संक्षेप में भेजें। अगर आप कोई योजना सुझाना चाहें तो प्रारम्भ में उसकी केवल स्थूल रूपरेखा ही भेजें; तफसील में न पड़ें। अगर अधिक विस्तृत जानकारी की आवश्यकता होगी तो समिति आपको पुनः लिखकर उसे मंगा लेगी।

जवाब हिन्दी या अंगरेजी में हों और नीचे लिखे पते पर ता० ३१ अक्तूबर १९३८ तक पहुंच जावें इस तरह भेजने की कृपा करें।

पता–संयोजक, लगान पद्धति जांच समिति,
गांधी सेवा संघ, वर्धा सी. पी.

जो भी इस तरह की जांच में दिलचस्पी रखते हों संयोजक को लिखकर यह प्रश्नमाला मंगा सकते हैं; जरूर भेज दी जावेगी।

वर्धा,
अगस्त २२, १९३८.

किशोरलाल घनश्यामलाल मशरूवाला
संयोजक

(For English translation, please turn over.)

QUESTIONNAIRE.

1. Give the name and extent of the area for which you have intimate knowledge and definite and reliable information.

2. Give the names of the food-crops and money-crops generally grown in that area. Is there any other agricultural produce grown, such as, fruits and other quickly perishable articles for commercial purposes? Give the average yield per acre of each crop named and the total produce in a normal year, together with its market value.

3. How, where and when are they disposed of?

4. Does the Saocar or any other financing organisation act as intermediary in the production and disposal of crops? If so, name the different agencies, the stage at which they step in and describe the mode of their business.

5 What is the agency that supplies credit to cultivators for agricultural purposes? What is the rate of interest they have to pay for getting such credit, and what, in your opinion, will be a reasonable rate in cash, and in kind?

6. Give briefly (indicating the sources of your information) the history of the system of revenue or rent collection prevailing in your area shortly before the British Raj and the changes made under it.

7. (a) What is the system of land tenures and leases and

(b) What is the mode of collecting land revenue and other cesses in your area?

8. What is the average rate of rent or land revenue per acre? In case rent is paid in kind, state the proportion of the crop so paid Describe the method of calculating such share e. g. whether by appraisement, or a fixed share in the quantity grown or a fixed quantity per acre? When is it payable and in how many instalments?

9. If the rent is payable in kind, is it realised in kind or is only its money equivalent realised? If the latter, state the mode of calculating it.

10. Have the cultivators to borrow for paying the revenue or rent? What are the principal difficulties or inequities experienced by the cultivators in the system prevailing?

11. Is there any system of serfdom of one kind or another prevailing in your area? If so, what is the nature of it?

12. Is there any system of payment in kind to labourers, serfs, artisans etc. prevailing in your area? If so, give necessary information regarding it.

13. Are there any customary payments payable by the cultivators for philanthropic or charitable purposes e. g. dharmadai, parabs etc.? If so, what are they? Are they paid in cash or kind? What is the amount?

14. (a) Are the foodcrops which the cultivators of your area grow, also their staple food?

(b) If so, do they generally retain any part of it for home consumption? If so, how much: that is, what proportion does it bear to their need?

(c) If not, what is their staple food? Which place does it generally come from? How is it obtained–in cash, exchange or on credit? If last, is it discharged by payment of money or of produce?

GANDHI SEVA SANGH, WARDHA.

Land Revenue System Enquiry Committee.

Dear Friend,

On the 27th March 1938, the Karyavahak Samiti of the Gandhi Seva Sangh passed a resolution to the following effect :—

> " Whereas it is necessary to enquire whether in the present condition of India it is profitable to the cultivators that they should pay their land revenue and other village cesses in cash or in kind; and if latter to prepare a scheme for putting it into practice; this committee appoints a Sub-committee of the following gentlemen to enquire and consider the said subject, and submit its recommendations to the Karyavahak Samiti before the next conference of the Sangh. The said Committee shall have power to co-opt more members as and when required.
>
> Names of Members :—Syt. Gangadharrao Deshpande,
> Syt. J. C. Kumarappa, and
> Syt. Kishorlal Mashruwala. "

The Sub-Committee has co-opted Babu Rajendra Prasad on the 31st July 1938.

The Sub-Committee has issued the accompanying questionnaire and requests you / all persons who have studied and possess competent knowledge of the subject / to assist it in its deliberations by answering the said questionaire and by helpful suggestions. It is requested that the answers should be very brief in the first instance and any scheme, if suggested, should be outlined only and not worked out in great detail. The committee will send for further amplification or elucidation when more guidance is felt to be necessary.

The answers may kindly be given in Hindi or English so as to reach the office before 31st October 1938.

Address : Convener, Revenue System Enquiry Committee
Gandhi Seva Sangh, Wardha, C. P.

The convener will be glad to forward a copy of this to any one interested in the enquiry.

WARDHA,
August 22, 1938.

K. G. Mashruwala
Convener

१५. क्या आपके क्षेत्र के मामूली देहात में आम तौर पर कोई सरकारी नौकर भी रहते हैं ? उनका वेतन साधारणतया कितना होता है ? क्या वह उन्हें पूर्णतया नकद ही दिया जाता है ? क्या ऐसा भी कोई रिवाज वहां है जिसके आधार पर वे लोगों से जबरन कोई बेगार या लाग या बेगार न करें तो लाग, और लाग न दें तो बेगार ले सकते हैं ? अगर हो तो वह बतावें।

१६. आप के क्षेत्र में लोगों के उपयोग के लिए बाहर से कोई खाने के पदार्थ या दूसरा तैयार माल भी आता है ? वह कहां से मंगाया जाता है ? आपके क्षेत्र के भीतर के गांवों में क्या ऐसा कोई आपस में व्यापार भी होता है, जिसके कारण एक गांव में पैदा हुई या बनी हुई चीजें दूसरे गांव में बेची या खरीदी जाती हों ? अगर हैं तो इनकी तफसील दें।

१७. फर्ज कीजिए कि किसानों को यह पसंदगी दी जाय कि वे अपने लगान तथा अन्य कर को उपज की एक निश्चित माप के रूप में भी दे सकते हैं, अथवा निश्चित दाम में भी दे सकते हैं, और कहत के सालों के लिए छूट के जो नियम अभी नकद अदायगी के लिए हैं वैसे ही उसके लिए भी लागू कर दिये जायँ तो आपके क्षेत्र के किसान अपनी जमीन का लगान तथा अन्य कर जमीन की उपजके रूप में देना पसन्द करेंगे या नकद ? उनकी पसन्दगी के कारण बतावें।

१८. अपनी फसलों के संग्रह और बेचने के लिए लोगों को क्या क्या सुविधायें मिलना जरूरी है ?

१९. फर्ज कीजिए कि जमीनों के लगान या किराये के रूप में देने के लिए बहुत थोड़ी चीजें मुकर्रर कर दी जायं तो बताइए कि आपके क्षेत्र के ज्यादहतर लोगों के लिए कौनसी चीज या चीजें देना अधिक सुविधाजनक होगा ? इन चीजों की आपके क्षेत्र में कितनी जातियां पैदा होती हैं और वे साधारणतया कितनी कितनी पैदा होती हैं ? दूसरी मौसमों के मुकाबले में लगान की अदायगी के दिनों में इनकी कीमतें कितनी चढ़ती या उतरती हैं ?

२०. अगर जमीन की उपजों के रूप में लगान वसूल करना तय पाया जाय तो सरकारों को इस काम के लिए, आपकी राय में, कैसा तंत्र (बन्दोबस्त) कायम करना होगा ? इस काम के लिए ग्रामपंचायतों का उपयोग कहांतक और कैसे किया जा सकता है ?

२१. उपज के रूप में लगान-वसूली से सरकारी खजाने पर क्या अनुकूल या प्रतिकूल असर पड़ सकता है ?

२२. केन्द्रीय सत्ताका संपूर्ण नियन्त्रण न हो तो भी क्या ऐसा कोई परिवर्तन किसी एक प्रान्त में जारी किया जा सकता है ?

२३. मौजूदा गवर्नमेन्ट ऑफ इंडिया एक्ट के मातहत तमाम प्रान्तों के सहयोग से क्या यह पद्धति जारी की जा सकती है ? और क्या उससे जनता और प्रान्तीय सरकारों को लाभ हो सकता है ?

२४. बाहर से आनेवाले नाज पर इस परिवर्तन का और इस परिवर्तन पर उसकी आयात का क्या असर हो सकता है ?

15. Who are the public servants who reside in an average-sized village of your area ? What is the scale of their salaries ? Are they paid entirely in cash ? Is there any custom by which they are able to take compulsory service (begar) or payment, or one in lieu of the other, from the people ? If so, state what it is.

16. What are the food-stuffs and manufactured articles imported for consumption by villagers in your area ? What is the source from which they are imported ? Is there any trade of any magnitude between different villages of your area, so that the food-stuffs or goods of one village are purchased by or sold to another ? If so, give particulars.

17. Would the cultivators of your area prefer to pay their revenue and other dues in cash or in kind, assuming that the amount or quantity is fixed, and is subject to the same rules regarding remission in bad years as cash revenue is at present ? Give reasons for their choice.

18. What facilities must the people receive for stocking and selling their produce ?

19. Assuming that only a few commodities could be allowed to be paid for revenue or rent in lieu of cash, which commodity or commodities would be widely suited for your area ? What are the varieties and qualities of these produced in your area ? How do the market prices at the time when instalments of rent or revenue fall due compare with prices at other seasons ?

20. What machinery would you suggest that the Governments should introduce in their administration, if a system of collection in kind is to be introduced ? How and to what extent can the village panchayat system be utilised for this purpose ?

21. How would collection in kind affect public finance ?

22 Can such a change be made in a single province, and without complete control at the centre ?

23. Can it be made to the advantage of the public and the provincial governments by a co-ordinated scheme of all provinces under the present Government of India Act ?

24. How would such a change affect or be affected by imported food grains ?

(S. P. W. Ltd. Wardha.)

प्रश्न माला

१. अपने क्षेत्र का नाम और विस्तार बतावें—जिसके विषय में आपको पूरी, निश्चित और विश्वसनीय जानकारी हो।

२. इस क्षेत्र के उन धान्यादि फलों के नाम बतावें जो कि आम तौर पर अपने खाने के उपयोग के लिये पैदा किये जाते हैं, तथा जो बेचकर पैसा प्राप्त करने के लिये पैदा किये जाते हैं। क्या वहां अन्य जल्दी खराब होनेवाली चीजें, मसलन फल वगैरा भी व्यापार की दृष्टि से पैदा किये जाते हैं? हर चीज की फी एकड़ पैदावार लिखें। यह भी बतावें कि मामूली साल में यह चीज इस क्षेत्र में कुल कितनी होती है तथा उसका मूल्य साधारणतया क्या होता है।

३. इन चीजों को कैसे, कहां और कब बेचा जाता है?

४. क्या कोई साहूकार या रुपयों का प्रबन्ध कर देनेवाली अन्य संस्था या संगठन इन फसलों के पैदा कराने और बेचने में मध्यस्थ का काम करता है? अगर हाँ, तो उन [मध्यस्थों] के नाम बतावें। वे किस मौकेपर इस व्यवहार में शरीक होते हैं, और उनके व्यवहार का तरीका क्या होता है?

५. खेती के कामकाज के लिए किसानों को कर्ज कौन देता है? इस कर्ज पर किसानों को कितना ब्याज देना पड़ता है? आपकी राय में इस ब्याज की उचित दर-नकद या जमीन की पैदावार के रूप में-क्या होनी चाहिए?

६ अंगरेजों के आने से पहले और बाद में आपके क्षेत्र में लगान वसूली की जो जो पद्धतियां रही हैं उनका इतिहास संक्षेप में लिखें। आपने जहां जहां से यह जानकारी एकत्र की हो उनका भी उल्लेख करें।

७. आपके क्षेत्र में—

(अ) जमीन के कब्जे और किराये पर उठाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रथा है?

(आ) जमीन का लगान या अन्य प्रकार के कर वसूल करने का तरीका क्या है?

८. फी एकड़ औसत किराया या लगान क्या है? अगर किराया फसल के रूप में दिया जाता हो तो पैदावार के अनुपात में वह कितना होता है? इसका हिसाब किस तरह लगाया जाता है? उदा.– सरकारी निर्धारी के आधारपर, या फसल का एक निश्चित भाग मुकर्रर करके, या फी एकड़ एक निश्चित तादाद मुकर्रर करके? यह कब और कितनी किस्तों में अदा किया जाता है?

९. अगर जमीन की उपज के रूप में किराया दिया जाता है तो क्या वह हर असल उपज ही के रूप में दिया जाता है या उसकी कीमत के दाम के रूप में? अगर दाम में लिया जाता है तो इसकी गिन्ती कैसे की जाती है?

१०. क्या किसानों को जमीन का लगान या किराया चुकाने के लिए कुछ धन दूसरे से लाना पड़ता है? इसकी वर्तमान पद्धति में किसानों की खास खास कठिनाइयां क्या हैं? उन्हें क्या हानि या अन्याय सहन करना पड़ता है?

११. क्या आपके क्षेत्र में किसी प्रकार की गुलामी की या दासत्व से मिलती हुई प्रथा भी है? अगर है तो उसका बयान करें।

१२ क्या मजदूर, गुलाम (दास), देहाती कारीगर आदि की मजदूरी जमीन की उपज के रूप में देने की कोई पद्धति आपके क्षेत्र में अभी जारी है? अगर हो तो उसके विषय में आवश्यक जानकारी लिखें।

१३. लोकोपयोग के या दान धर्म के रूप में क्या आपके क्षेत्र में किसानों को कोई लागें भी देनी पड़ती हैं? (उदाहरण के लिए धर्मादाय, पर्व, प्याऊ वगैरा)। अगर है तो उनके नाम आदि लिखें। ये लागें नकद दाम के रूप में दी जाती हैं या उपज के रूप में? प्रत्येक की तादाद भी बतावें।

१४ (अ) आपके क्षेत्र के किसान जो अन्न की फसलें पैदा करते हैं क्या वही उनके भोजन की मुख्य वस्तुएं भी है?

(आ) अगर हां, तो क्या अपने घरू खर्च के लिए वे कुछ क्या भी लेते हैं? यदि क्या लेते हैं तो कितना? बाकी, उनकी जरूरत की अनुपात में वह कितना होता है?

(इ) अगर वह उनके भोजन की मुख्य वस्तु नहीं है तब दूसरा कौनसा नाज है? वह फिर साधारणतया कहां से मंगाया जाता है? वह नगद कीमत देकर लाया जाता है या अपने खेत की उपज के बदले में या कर्ज के बतौर? अगर कर्ज के रूप में लाया जाता है तो वह कर्ज नकद रुपये देकर अदा किया जाता है या उपज देकर?

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In view of the imminence of the war spreading to this country, the Madras Legislature Congress Party reiterates the demand contained in the resolution passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly on the 26th October 1939: "that in consonance with the avowed aims of the present war, it is essential in order to secure the co-operation of the Indian people, that the principles of democracy be applied to India, and her policy be guided by her people, and that India should be regarded as an independent nation, entitled to frame her own constitution and further that suitable action should be taken in so far as it is possible in the immediate present to give effect to that principle, in regard to the present governance of India." The Party regrets that the national demand incorporated in the above resolution received no suitable response at the hands of the British Government and the political situation in India was allowed to deteriorate.

The spreading of the war to Malaya and to Burma, and the threat to the frontiers and to the coast of India coupled with the absence of any settlement of the Indian political issue, is unfortunately creating a feeling of panic and helplessness in the country. This grave situation can be met only by the representatives of the people assuming direct responsibility for the defence of the country and for the concerting of measures to ensure the safety of civilian lives and property and for the carrying on of the essential economic activities of the people.

The Madras Legislature Congress Party supports the decision of the Congress Working Committee at Bardoli on the 30th of December last and hopes that British Statesmanship will even at this eleventh hour see the wisdom of accepting the demand of the people's representatives in the nine provincial Legislative Assemblies and enable the people of this great country effectively to help the cause of democracy and human freedom.

The Party calls upon its members to exert themselves to organise Street Guards in the villages and towns in their constituencies for safeguarding lives and preventing looting and other illegal activities that may be indulged in by the unsocial elements of the population. The co-operation of individuals and of organisations working for similar objects should be sought irrespective of political affiliations or caste or religion. A separate unit of Street Guards should be organised for every street in ~~a village or~~ town ~~and~~ No unit should be permitted to function beyond the ~~area of its~~ jurisdiction. Every family living in the street should be asked to contribute volunteers to serve as Street Guards. Suitable functions may be allotted to boys and girls. The entire service should be trained to assemble at a given signal and to march to any point of danger in the street and to deal with the situation. It is expected that such alertness and readiness of the local residents will by itself prevent the development of lawlessness. In the carrying on of their routine activities the Street Guards will take special care not to come into conflict with local authorities.

in Terms of the Working Committee's resolution on the subject

in villages and

village or street falling within

The items of constructive work emphasised by Mahatma Gandhi and embodied in the resolutions of the Congress have a special meaning and importance during the present war emergency, when there is a strain on the normal means of transport. It is incumbent on all people to so order their lives as not to depend for their existence upon food stuffs grown or on goods manufactured in distant places, and to stimulate local industries to supply all necessary commodities. Cultivators should be induced to grow enough grain and cotton for local use in preference to the cultivation of commercial crops. The distress among the millions of hand loom weavers in this province has brought to the fore the question of production of handspun yarn to feed the hand loom Industry. The Party calls upon all patriotic citizens to engage themselves in hand spinning and to spin the maximum quantity of yarn so as to enable handloom weavers to survive the present cirsis of unemployment and to save the population during the present emergency from a cloth famine. Similar support should be given to the development of other village industries.

PROHIBITION IN CHITTOOR

APPEAL FOR PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADANAPALLE, June 18.

Mr T. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A., Assistant Secretary of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature, addressed a public meeting yesterday evening in the premises of the local Panchayat Board, convened under the joint auspices of the Taluk and Town Congress Committees. Mr. K. Narasimha Reddi presided.

Mr. T. Subrahmanyam expressed his gratification at the success of Prohibition in Chittoor District and rendered his thanks to all the officials and non-officials for the same, for, he said that without such co-operation from both the classes such a measure could not hope to be successful. He then referred to the acceptance of office by Congress and its work since then. He stated that the various Congress Governments have passed many measures to relieve the poor but opined that no statute would be successful unless the people understood the measures right and co-operated with the Government.

Mr Subrahmanyam, referring to the help given to village industries and khaddar, said that though large-scale industries would be necessary, that alone would never better the economic condition of the village and strongly advocated encouraging spinning which would directly help the villager. He urged the removal of untouchability and the achievement of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mr Subrahmanyam then spoke about the taxation policy of the Congress Government. He said that the Petrol, Electricity and Entertainments' taxes did not evoke so much opposition as the Sales and Tobacco taxes. Sales tax was not peculiar to India and was even higher in other countries. He said that the merchants who collected a certain sum towards charity on their goods, could not very well object to this tax which was levied after all to cover the deficit due to such a beneficial measure as Prohibition.

Speaking of Mahatma Gandhi and his philosophy, he said that his power was not like the power of either of Hitler or Musselini. His principle of Ahimsa was a balm in these times and was more powerful than bombs and as such he de; reated the movements that have been raised against him and his principles ar. appealed to the public to continue t ave complete faith in him and his principles.

Mr. T. N. Ramakrishna Reddi, M.L.A., speaking next, clearly explained how the Sales tax would not really affect the poor as their wants were small but would affect the rich. He appealed to the audience not to be misled by interested propaganda but to put their faith in their leaders who would never do anything affecting them adversely.

UNITY IN CONGRESS RANKS

MR. T. SUBRAMANIAM'S PLEA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTOOR, June 19.

Addressing a public meeting last evening held under the auspices of the Chittoor District Congress Committee, at the local Municipal Office compound, Mr. T Subramaniam, M.L.A., the Assistant Secretary of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature made a stirring appeal to the people not to divide the Congress organisation into water tight compartments, but to rally round it under the leadership of Gandhiji and strengthen the fight for freedom. A large gathering of people including the local M.L.A.'s were present.

Mr. Subramaniam in the course of his speech described the events within the Congress leading to the acceptance of office and stated that till the control over the Central Government was achieved, Congressmen, including the Ministers, would not rest content but would continue the national struggle. They had no use for the impending federation and all the Indians unitedly pulled their weight together they were bound to get a federation very soon which would be acceptable to them.

The speaker, continuing, stated that a silent but historic revolution was today taking place in this country under the influence of the constructive programme of the Congress. Prohibition was the greatest measure in the programme. It had become quite a phenomenal success in Chittoor district.

The speaker referred to the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity and stated that difficulty could be solved only by developing a strong nationalistic outlook among the masses. Inter-communal hatred whether in the past or in the present resulted in mutual bloodshed and ruin. The best antidote for narrow-minded communalism, he said, was the development of broad-minded nationalism. Even if some Muslim friends acted in a communal spirit, the Hindus, he said, should react to them only in a spirit of broad-minded nationalism. Class-war and class hatred had no place in the Congress.

The speaker continued that the strength of the Congress depended not upon the number of its members but upon their quality, and upon the allegiance every member owed to the principles of non-violence. Mahatma Gandhi alone could be their leader and he alone could deliver the goods. His was the highest form of democratic leadership. How could they afford to suspect the leadership of such a tried and great patriot who had wrenched so many things from the British Government without shedding a drop of blood. He made a fervent appeal to the people not to divide the Congress into water-tight compartments but to rally round it under one banner, the national flag, and strengthen the fight for freedom.

CONGRESS IN OFFICE

ACHIEVEMENTS OF TWO YEARS

MR. T. SUBRAMANYAM'S LECTURE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NANDYAL, June 14.

In a world groaning under the crushing weight of armaments and placed on the brink of a mighty volcano, which was about to burst out, the Gandhian principle of non-violence was the only remedy and sooner or later, the Western people were bound to recognise the efficacy of non-resistance to evil, which Jesus Christ their own prophet, had taught them two thousand years ago, observed Mr. T Subramanyam, Assistant Secretary to the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature, in the course of his address at a public meeting last evening pleading for support to the Congress Government and advising people to follow the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

The meeting was arranged under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee, on the People's Association grounds Mr G Venkata Reddi M.L.A., presided.

Mr Subramanyam arrived here from Gooty and was received at the station by Messrs Venkata Reddi, M.L.A., D Kuppu Rao, Chairman Municipal Council and other Congressmen.

Mr. Kuppu Rao gave a tea party in honour of Mr Subramanyam at his residence in the evening when there were discussions about the grievances and needs of Rayalaseema districts with particular reference to Kurnool.

NEEDS OF RAYALASEEMA

Certain Congressmen expressed the complaint that the needs of Rayalaseema were not receiving any attention at the hands of the Ministry. Much of the expenditure on irrigation and other beneficial items were concentrated in the Circars and Tamil Nad. The crying need was economic development of the Ceded Districts. No satisfactory steps had been taken to prevent or mitigate famine in this area. A number of minor projects which would afford considerable protection against famine had been suggested long ago and some of them even investigated. But they were either shelved as impracticable or put off for no convincing reason. The present alignment of the Kurnool—Cuddapah Canal was wrongly conceived by the Madras Irrigation Company the original constructors, which had navigation as its main purpose in view and therefore as a work of irrigation it had not proved as useful as it would otherwise have proved. To remedy this defect the Veligode Project was investigated. This project aimed at taking off a canal along the foot of the Nallamalai hill where the soil was eminently suited for wet cultivation and leaf manure could be had in plenty from the neighbouring forests. The possibility of extensions to Kurnool-Cuddapah canal of which the Veligode project formed only a part was noticed by the Indian Irrigation Commission of 1901—03 in their Report and a strong recommendation had been left by them, that these should be investigated and executed as speedily as possible. But their recommendation had only been shelved.

It was also pointed out by the Congressmen during the discussions that there were excellent facilities in the district for the development of sp nning hand-made paper, carpet, wool and other cottage industries. Match and other small scale industries were also mentioned. The present Ministry it was complained had created keen disappointment in Rayalaseema. Steps should immediately be taken to remove the grievances of the Ceded Districts people and satisfy their needs.

PRODDATUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

Proddatur, June 12.

Mr. T. Subramaniam, B.A., B.L., ssistant Secretary, Madras Legisla- re-Congress Party, who is now tour- g the whole province doing Congress opaganda, arrived here yesterday orning. In the afternoon he visited ollavaram, Buddayapalli and Moda- cedipalli and spoke to many ex- idicts to drink among washermen, ommaras, Harijans and others. They l told him that they were happy after ie introduction of Prohibition and did ot want the old system to return. ome of them had repaid their debts nd even saved small sums.

Later, Mr. Subramaniam had an in- rmal talk with Congress workers id members of the Prohibition Com- ittees in the town gathered at the sidence of Mr. G. Madhvamuni Rao, e President of the Taluk Congress ommittee. He addressed a large thering at Sri Chennakesavaswami emple under the auspices of the local ongress Committee. Mr. K. Ramaiah hetti, B.A., B.L., presided.

Mr. Subramaniam reviewed his im- ressions of the working of Prohibition this taluk formed in November last id now and opined that there was bsolutely no doubt that Prohibition as a grand success in Cuddapah Dis- ict. He referred to the various mea- ures of the Congress Ministry and leaded for public support to the linistry. He congratulated the people f Chinad village on their proposal to row open voluntarily their temples o Harijans.

Mr. K. Ramaiah Chetti appealed to he audience to stand by Gandhiji and arry out his programme.

Mr. T. Subramaniam left for Gooty i the night.

CONGRESS OBJECTIVES

AIMS OF PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAMME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELLARY, June 21.

Mr. T. Subramaniam, Assistant Secretary to the Congress Legislative Party, Madras, addressed a largely attended meeting, last evening, in the local Sambamurthi maidan. Dr. R. Nagana Gowd, President of the Bellary District Board, occupied the chair.

Mr. Subramaniam, in the course of his speech, explained the objects of the parliamentary programme of the Congress and stressed the need for training a greater number of people for taking part in the fight for swaraj. He dealt at length with the issue of Federation and drew pointed attention to its rejection by Princes as a good augury. Although there was no immediate possibility of Federation being imposed on India in view of the unrest in Europe and Far East, he said, it was up to them to consolidate the Congress position. Mr. Subramaniam pointed out that the Congress was the only accredited and all-representative organisation in this country.

He enumerated the various ameliorative enactments made by the Congress Government, laying special stress on the return of confiscated properties to Congressmen and the reinstatement of village officers who were dismissed for Congress sympathies. Enumerating the constructive activities of the Congress Government, he referred to the rural water supply scheme, prohibition, filip to Khadi and swadeshi, removal of untouchability, etc. The Madras Government was spending no less than Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 11 lakhs for Khaddar and Harijan uplift. Although the Civil Disabilities Removal Bill was passed, its success depended entirely on the people. He compared the plight of the Indians in South Africa and Ceylon with that of the Harijans here, and pleaded for eradication of untouchability.

MERCHANTS AND TAXES

He contended that the Congress was giving a new orientation to the taxation policy within the four corners of the Government of India Act, with the sole object of relieving the burden on the poor. He justified the new taxes on Petrol, Sales, etc., as being vitally necessary and in complete accord with the principles of taxation.

Alluding to the opposition to the Sales tax by Bellary merchants, he showed how the tax would affect it at all, not only merchants but all other classes, according to their purchasing power. Most of the incidence of this tax was on the purchasers alone. Refuting the contention that the tax would affect villagers, he stated that transactions to the tune of Rs. 10,000, being the limit specified by the act, were few and far between in rural areas. He reminded the merchants that they would derive direct profit from the savings of sixteen crores of Rupees effected by the poor due to prohibition and spent otherwise for necessities in markets. He appealed to the merchants here to play a prominent role in the country's fight for freedom and bear the flea-bite of the Sales Tax.

Referring to the efforts to form new blocs in Congress, he pointed out that the strength of the Congress lay not in teeming numbers, but in its purity and spiritual splendour, as embodied in the dynamic personality of Mahatma Gandhi. He appealed to the audience not to be led away by reactionaries, but to strengthen the Congress.

This morning, Mr. Subramaniam left by car to the western taluks, accompanied by Mr. Giri, Secretary of the D. C. C.

PROHIBITION IN CUDDAPAH

MR. T. SUBRAMANIAM'S TRIBUTES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CUDDAPAH, June 11.

Tributes were paid to the people of Cuddapah district, for working the Prohibition Act successfully, at a public meeting held last evening, under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, at the Post Office maidan, when Mr. T Subramaniyam, Assistant Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Committee, Madras addressed the gathering. Mr. K Koti Reddi, M.L.A., presided.

Mr T Subramaniyam spoke of the achievements of the Congress Government and the measures they have taken to ameliorate the conditions of the villagers. After explaining the steps taken by the Madras Government for the uplift of Harijans and for encouraging Khaddar as a cottage industry Mr Subrahmaniyam said that freedom could not be attained without the Hindu-Muslim unity. He appealed to all the Muslims in the district to join the Congress and strengthen the hands of Gandhiji Defending the policy of the Government in the matter of new taxation measures Mr Subramaniyam said that every village wanted a hospital, a road, a school, a well for drinking pure water a radio etc and above all the agriculturists wanted reduction in land revenue By the introduction of Prohibition, the Government had to forego an annual revenue of 4 crores of rupees Mr Subramaniyam said that it was not possible to do any one of those acts without money and if money was required the only way left to the Government was to impose new taxes on a scientific basis without affecting the ryots much Concluding, Mr Subramaniyam appealed to all to have faith in Gandhiji's leadership which stood for truth, non-violence and peace He congratulated the people of Cuddapah for successfully working Prohibition in the district

Mr Koti Reddi, in his concluding remarks, observed that it had become common to pay tributes to the officers for the success of Prohibition. He would not deny that the Officials and non-Officials had heartily worked for the success of the Prohibition. But in his opinion it was the people that deserved the congratulations more than any one else because it was their willing co-operation to work the Act that had contributed for the success of Prohibition.

SILENT REVOLUTIONS IN INDIA

Mr. Subramaniyam, addressing the public meeting, said that within the last two decades India had undergone a tremendous though silent revolution, mainly as the result of the philosophy and leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and the Satyagraha movements conducted by him. The Mahatma had placed truth and non-violence above everything and the spirit of service, sacrifice and love of freedom which flowed from these two fundamental qualities had so far guided the activities of the Congressmen The great national organisation would not have been what it was to-day if these principles had not guided its conduct and work. The little freedom they were all to-day enjoying in the shape of Provincial Autonomy is the fruit of the services and sacrifices of our countrymen, but if they had not got more the reason was that they had not dared more, they had not sacrificed and suffered more.

"THE GREATEST MEASURE"

After referring to the work of the Madras Ministry since it took up office two years ago Mr Subramaniyam said that the noblest and by far the greatest measure of good brought forward was Prohibition In the last two or three days he had toured in Cuddapah district, and the improvement in the conditions of the people he saw there had convinced him that Prohibition was attended with unqualified success Prohibition was one of the boldest of revolutionary measures a Government could dare to promulgate and it was certain to go down in history.

AN EXAMPLE

A wood-cutter, an erstwhile drink addict, whom he accosted in one of the streets in Proddatur town revealed to him, the speaker said, what dynamic change it had brought about in his own life. Before the toddy shops closed down, the wood-cutter said, his life was a day of labour and a night of stupefaction with the weeping and wailing of his wife and the crying of his hungry children. His family had not known a day of happiness. Every day he earned a rupee or two but all that was deposited in the toddy shop and his earning capacity diminished. But thanks to 'Gandhi Devudu' and the Congress, the wood-cutter went on with a bright light in his eye, his wife and children had two whole meals. His capacity to do work had increased and he earned more. He had in the eight months after the closure of toddy shops saved nearly hundred rupees. He lifted his hands and bowed before he walked away, axe in hand, for his work with an air of happiness and contentment.

This incident, Mr. Subramaniyam said, showed that it was the former addicts who were better judges of the success of Prohibition than outside observers

He next referred to the Sales Tax which was necessitated by the introduction of Prohibition and said that the merchants would find in due course that they were mistaken in having opposed it When Prohibition had come to stay and some years had elapsed, the economic improvement of the masses would be appreciably felt in the increase in their buying capacity which would certainly result in more trade and larger gain to the merchants.

Mr Subramaniyam, continuing, pleaded for support to the Congress Government and advised people to place complete faith in Mahatma Gandhi. In a world groaning with the crushing weight of armaments, and placed on the brink of a mighty volcano about to spurt out the Gandhian principle of non-violence was the only remedy and sooner or later the Western people who had forgotten the teaching of non-resistance to evil enunciated by their own prophet, two thousand years ago, were bound to recognise the efficacy of Gandhiji's teaching and adopt it.

MR. SUBRAMANYAM ON THE NEW TAXES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOOTY, June 13.

Under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee, Mr. T Subramanyam, Assistant Secretary, Madras Congress Legislative Party, delivered an interesting address on "the Congress Ministry and New Taxation Measures", yesterday The meeting was well-attended.

Mr Subramanyam, after reviewing the work of the Ministry, exhorted the audience to support the Government in all its measures which were meant to ameliorate the condition of the masses and not be carried away by mischievous and false propaganda. He explained the rationale of the 'Sales Tax' and other taxes, and told the audience that there was nothing alarming about them and that any amount of additional burden might be worth sharing for the boon of 'Prohibition'.

Mr. Subramanyam left for Nandyal this morning.

Hindu. 21st April '39.
2nd page.

MR. GOPALA REDDI IN BELLARY

WORK OF CONGRESS MINISTRY

MINISTER'S ADVICE TO VILLAGERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

(Camp) ADONI, April 20.

The hon. Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Local Administration, arrived yesterday from Madras by train and alighted at Guntakal.

On arrival by train at Guntakal station, the Minister was received by Messrs. A. Rayappa, President, Anantapur District Board, Dr. R. Nagana Gowd, President, Bellary District Board, I. Vasupalappa, President, District Congress Committee, Bellary, R. Venkatappa Naidu and H. Sitaruma Reddi, legislators, N. Sanjeeva Reddi, Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, G. Venkata Reddi, Vice-President of Anantapur District Board, S. Subramanyam, President, Panchayat Board, Guntakal, Poonan, District Board Engineer, Anantapur, Durani, District Board Engineer, Bellary, and Srimathi Elizabethamma, President of the Andhra Pranthiya District Congress Committee, Adoni.

Leaving Guntakal by car, the Minister halted *en route* to Alur at Dowlatapuram, a road-side village, where arches were put up to greet the Minister and the ryots presented a memorandum to him. The ryots of Dowlatapuram and Nancherla offered the Minister fruits and flowers. They stated that there should be only one Panchayat Board for both the villages and urged the need for the formation of a road from Dowlatapuram to Guntakal and its inclusion in the five years' scheme of road improvement by the Government.

The Minister assured consideration of the points raised, but warned the ryots against possible factions in the event of the formation of a Panchayat Board.

RYOTS' GRIEVANCES

The ryots of Chippagiri welcomed the Minister and garlanded him. At Nemakal the Minister was accorded a warm reception by the members of the Panchayat Board. A public meeting took place in the decorated school building, when the Panchayat Board presented the Minister with an address of welcome, in the course of which, a demand was made for protected water supply, medical relief and the installation of radio.

The Minister was introduced to Messrs. Raghava Reddi, President of the Panchayat and Sanjiva Reddi of Molagavalli who informed the Minister that the village consisted of a population of 3,500 and the Panchayat revenue was to the tune of Rs. 1,290. Mr. Gopala Reddi made a speech in Telugu.

After enumerating the beneficient measures enacted by the Congress Government, he recalled in particular the personal interest evinced by the hon. Mr. T. Prakasam, Revenue Minister, in regard to famine relief in this district. He referred to the new awakening aground since the advent of the Congress to power and pointed out how even in the States and the zamindari area, the ryots were clamouring for freedom. He drew pointed attention to the fact that the responsibility of the Government was greater than what the ryots imagined it to be and asked the ryots to co-operate in the task of ameliorating the lot of the poor people. He stressed that much could be done for the relief of the poor by the mere wearing of khadi and exhorted them to enlist themselves as Congress members.

NEED FOR LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

The Panchayat Board of Negardona where the Minister halted for a while *en route*, urged the Minister in the course of a memorandum to start Land Mortgage Banks in the taluk in order to satisfy the needs of the ryots, as the Debt Relief Act did not touch even the fringe of the problem of rural indebtedness. They also asked for a bridge over the stream, near the village which was unfordable in the rainy season.

Replying, the hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi asked the members of the Board to follow with greater interest the present policy of the Government and the benefits it conferred on the populace. It was not possible to set right things by the Debt Relief Act owing to the fact that there was heavy rural indebtedness in the province. That was only a beginning. The Government intended to found Land Mortgage Banks in each taluk. Pointing out that a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was set apart for giving loans to ryots, he advised the needy ryots to apply for loans to the Deputy Collector. He then justified the Sales Tax and stressed its necessity in view of the unanimous demand for prohibition all over the province and the consequent drop in the revenue to the Government. Pointing out that the ryots had no more fear as in the old about Police or Revenue Officers for joining Congress or wearing Khadi, he appealed to the gathering to promote Khadi and strengthen Congress.

A MEMORANDUM AND ITS SEQUEL

Mr. Loki Reddi, Vice-President of Bellary District Board welcomed the Minister at Ramadurgam. Dr. R. Nagana Gowd, who occupied the chair at the meeting, made a short introductory speech in Telugu.

On behalf of the Panchayat Board an address was then presented to the Minister. The Minister was requested to give protected water-supply to the village, to extend Prohibition and to constitute Land Mortgage Banks as the Debt Relief Act had proved ineffective without the banks.

Mr. Papiah Choudari Secretary of the Taluk Congress Committee, then read a memorandum stated to be on behalf of the ryots.

The Minister, then, asked Mr. Papiah Choudari whether the ryots present there were aware of the contents of the memorandum prior to its being read before him, or whether some body's ideas were put down there in the name of ryots.

Mr. Papiah Choudari stated that the memorandum was drafted in the same place.

The Minister then repeated the questions to the gathering present and asked if any one of them knew the contents of the memorandum just read out.

None replied.

The Minister deprecated the method of preparing memoranda in the name of ryots, importing personal opinions of individuals therein, without informing the ryots of the contents.

A report of the local Panchayat Board was presented and the Minister was requested by Mr. Anniah to inaugurate the library started under the aegis of the Board and with the help of prominent people in the village. Special reference was made to the services of Mr. Siddalingana Gowd who was in charge of the library.

The Minister, replying jointly to the addresses, congratulated the Panchayat Board on its efficient work.

The Minister then performed the opening ceremony of the library, amidst cheers.

AT ALUR

After dinner at Ramadurgam, the Minister and party arrived at Alur in the noon. A reception was accorded to him by a large gathering. The Minister visited the Harijan Hostel at Alur and inspected its building under construction. He was informed that the strength of the hostel was twenty eight.

Mr. D. Govinda Dass, M. L. A. (Harijan), presenting a memorandum on behalf of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, pleaded for the exemption of Harijan teachers from the qualification of passing the Higher Grade Examination, for the conversion of the local middle school into a high school and giving a course of vocational training in it for the benefit of the Harijans. Thanking the Government for its measures so far, he pleaded for more educational and water facilities. Concluding, he paid a glowing tribute to Mr. T. Krishnamurti, Headmaster of the local Board Middle School, for the special services he rendered to the hostel.

Mr. Gopala Reddi, replying, said that exemption from requisite qualifications could not be granted in the general interests of the country, as the taught would thereby suffer.

The Minister then inspected the Board Middle School, which consisted of thirty per cent Harijans, besides a large number of girls.

The Teachers' Association, Alur, in the course of a welcome address, requested the Minister to increase their salaries and thanked the Government for the Public Health Act.

Mr. Gopala Reddi congratulated the teachers on their extra curricular activities and on winning the Lady Marjorie Erskine Shield for the best school in the province in Junior Red Cross activities. He asked them to work successfully the experiment of co-education in the school. He deplored he could not hold out any definite hope to the teachers regarding the increase of salaries but urged them to bide their time and paid a tribute to the profession.

A public meeting was then held in the premises of the Travellers' Bungalow.

The Panchayat Board presented an address of welcome thanking the Government for its policy in general and urging for better amenities.

Another address on behalf of the ryots pleaded for reduction in assessment, institution of land mortgage banks for also dry lands, and expedition in the execution of the Tungabhadra Project.

Replying jointly, the Minister assured that the Government were seriously considering the question of the mortgage banks. A committee was considering this question as well as that of the co-operative movement and the possibilities of liquidation of debt. The Government were also considering the question of a reduction of assessment on land.

ADDRESS AT ADONI

The Minister then left Alur for Adoni, where the Municipal Council presented him with an address of welcome. Mr. K. Abdul Rahman Saheb, Municipal Chairman and Mr. V. Sobhanadri Rao, Commissioner, welcomed the Minister.

The address asked for grants for Harijans' house-sites protection to handloom weaving industry, Tungabhadra Project, house-taps, drainage scheme and power for the Council to levy a tax on cotton bales.

Replying in Telugu, Mr. Gopala Reddi stated that he was always ready to render what all help he could to the Council, that he would give sympathetic consideration to the demands made.

Turning to the Tungabhadra Project, he pointed out that the Congress Government accelerated the question by bringing about a settlement with the Hyderabad Government, although the same was hanging fire since the past half a century. He was also ardently wishing for its early materialisation (cheers). Regarding grants for house-sites to Harijans, he pointed out that Adoni was richer than several other municipalities and hoped that the Chairman would set an example by removing this want. He cited the instance of the Trichinopoly Municipality and the City Improvement Trust of Hyderabad which were rendering great service without outside help to their Harijan employees. The best encouragement to the handloom weaving industry was the wearing of it by all Adoni people. The Government already gave educational stipends to Harijans and Muslims. Nearly one-eighth of the revenue was spent for education. The people of Rayalaseema who were backward should seek a lead in educational matters, not from Government as urged for, but from their legislators and other leaders. Regarding the Hagari scheme and house-taps, he promised to send the Sanitary Engineer to investigate and report. The question of amending the District Municipalities Act so as to confer powers of taxing cotton bales on the municipal council would be considered after the working of the Sales Tax. As regards the drainage scheme, he promised to send the Sanitary Engineer and the Chief Engineer for the preliminary enquiries and asked the people to enhance the drainage tax in order to expedite the fruition of the scheme. Concluding, he stressed that in future, municipal councils should give up depending on the Government but should be self-supporting, as the Government had greater responsibility to the masses and rural population. He felicitated Adoni townsmen on the Hindu-Muslim amity here, and reminded the Muslim majority of their responsibilities to the minority of Hindus here.

The Minister then gave away prizes to the Hindu Girls' School students for histrionic talent.

A public meeting was held last night in the maidan opposite the Municipal High School. Dr. R. Nagana Gowd, President of the District Board, first spoke in Kanarese praising the Congress Government, for its various acts such as Prohibition, Sales Tax etc. He said that businessmen were not so much taxed as the ryots so far and that the turn of the latter had come now to bear their share of the burden.

The Bellary Andhra Pranthiya Congress Committee, presenting the Minister an address of welcome, complained about lack of drainage in the town, good-roads and water facilities in villages nearby.

Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi, Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee of Cuddapah, spoke of rural uplift and the need for encouraging khaddar and Congress.

The hon. Mr. B. Gopala Reddi pointed out that the Government was charged with the welfare of all in general and the poor in particular. The rich should therefore sacrifice a little on the part and bear taxation. He thanked Srimathi Elizabethamma, President of the District Congress Committee, for the cordial welcome he had received.

Mr. V. Sobhanadri Rao got up a dinner party last night in honour of the Minister.

ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾದ 'ನವನೀತ ಫಿಲ್ಮ್' ಕಂಪನಿಯ
ಉದ್ಘಾಟನದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರ

ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ. ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಂ ಮದ್ರಾಸ ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಚರ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಅ. ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳು ಕುಳಿತಿರುವರು.

ನವನೀತ ಫಿಲ್ಮ್ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನ

ಗಾಂಧಿ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸಮಾರಂಭ

(ಸ್ವಂತ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಾರರಿಂದ)

ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ೪

ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ನವನೀತ ಫಿಲ್ಮ್ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನ ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತವಾಗಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಓರ್ವ ಡಾಯರೆಕ್ಟರರಾದ ಕೆ ನರಸಿಂಹ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರ ಗಾಂಧಿ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿಯ "ಕೌಸ್ತುಭ" ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಸಂಚಾಲಕರು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರೇತರರಿಗೂ ಕಲಾವಿದರಿಗೂ ಕಳೆದ ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ಕಾರಕೂಟವನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಮದ್ರಾಸ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ ಕಾಯದೆ ಮಂಡಳ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟಂಟ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಂ ಅವರು ಉದ್ಘಾಟನ ಸಮಾರಂಭವನ್ನು ಜರುಗಿಸುತ್ತ, ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ರಾಘವರಂಥ ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ನಟರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತಿರಲು ತಾವು ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಜರುಗಿಸಲು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದದ್ದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿರದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಮಂತ್ರಣ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ರಂಗಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಗೆ ತಂದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಲಚ್ಚಿತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಟ್ಕಿ ಕಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಈಗ ಉನ್ನವವಾಗಿ ಅವು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿನೇಮಾದಿಂದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಕವಾದ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಈಗ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ ಮಾತಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಹಿಂದಿನದನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತ ಕೂಡುವದಂಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದೆ ಸವ್ಯದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿದರ್ಶನೆಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಕೊಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಫೋನು ಮತ್ತು ಜನತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಮನರಂಜನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ತ್ಯಾಗದ ಪಾಠವನ್ನೂ ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯವರು ಚಿತ್ರಪಟ ಕಂಪನಿಗೆ ದಿರುವದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅವರ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲೆಂದು ತಾನು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಕೆ ನರಸಿಂಹ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರು ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಂರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನ ಸಮಾರಂಭ ಜರುಗಿಸಲು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾಗ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಈ ಸಾಹಸಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಕೈಹಾಕಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಯಲಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯೇ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜನರ ಕಲಾಭಿರುಚಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಚಿತ್ರಪಟಗಳ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಕೈಕೊಂಡು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರ್ತ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಕೊಟ್ಟೆವು. ಸಿನೇಮಾ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವು ಈಗ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದ್ದು ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಂತಹ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ತೆಗೆದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗ ವಹಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುವದು ನಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿರುವದು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಘಟನೆಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸತ್ಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ಥೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತೊಡಗಿದ್ದರಿಂದಲೂ ನಮಗೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ದೊರೆಯಿತು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಕಂಪನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಸಾಹಿಗಳಾದ ಕರುಣರೇ ಇದ್ದು ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವ ವರೆಗೆ ಪಾಲುಗಾರರ ಹಣವು ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಡಾಯರೆಕ್ಟರರ ಫೀಯಾದರೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಂಗ ಡಾಯರೆಕ್ಟರರಾದ ಡಾ. ಎಚ್. ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಯುಡು ಇವರು ವಂದನೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭವು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು.

॥ ವಂದೇ ಮಾತರಂ ॥

ತಾಲೂಕ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ, ಕೊಟ್ಟೂರು, (ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ)

(1)

Taluk Congress Committee, Kottur (Bellary)

21 - 3 - 1938

ಲೋಕಜ್ಞೆ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಂ ರವರಿಗೆ

ಕೆಲಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಕರವಂದನಗಳು.

ಕ್ರಮವ್ಯದಿಕಾರನದನಂತರ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆಬಂದು ಕೆಲವಿಂಶ್ರ
ಅನೇಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು (ಅಗ್ರವುದಖಗ್ಗ) ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.
ಮಿಳ್ಳಿ ಉಪ್ಪುರತೆಯಿಂದ ಬಹುಂದಿನಕಾಂಯವನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿ
ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಚಾಕಲೆಂದು ನಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಂಯು ಸಿರುವರು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದಶ್ರೀ
ಗುರುಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ. ತಂಬಳಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಕಾ:- 28-3-38 ಕ್ಕೆ ಬುದ
ಕಾಂಸಿಗೆಬರುವರು ಅಯಾಲು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ರಂಡುಶ್ರೀಯು
ದಯವಿಟ್ಟುಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಮುತೆನಾಡಲು ಅಲುವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಬಾಬು
ದ್ಧಿಂಯು ಉದಯಿಸುವೆಂತೆಯು ಬಹುಂದಿನಕಾಂಯವನ್ನು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ
ಧಿಂಯು ಉಪ್ಪುಂಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆಯು ಹೇಳಿರಿ.
ಬಾಧ್ಯರವನ್ನು ಕೆಲಿಸುಗಲರು ಬಹಿರಂಗಲರನಷ್ಟೆ
ಮೇಂಯು ಕಾ:- 30-3-38 ಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹುಗಾಂಯುವರು 8-10 ದಿನಗಳಾಗಿ
ತರಹೀರಡಿಯಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಬಾಧ್ಯರವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯ
ರಾಗಿರುವರು. (1). ಕಿಸೋಕ್ಕಾರಲಾಲಂಗಾಗಿರುವುದು ಬೆಳಿಸ್ಥಿಗೆ
ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಸಿರುವರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಬರ್ಲಾಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಾದಬೆಳಸ್ಥಿಗೆ
ಬರುವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರು ಅಂದರೆ ಈಗಸುಲಭ್ಯಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದು.

P. T. O.

॥ ವಂದೇ ಮಾತರಂ ॥

ತಾಲೂಕ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ, ಕೊಟ್ಟೂರು, (ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ)

Taluk Congress Committee, Kottur (Bellary)

ಬಿಂ

ದಿ. 6-4-1934 ರಂ.

ಪ್ರೊಂಜಿ. ಪುಬ್ಬಿಕ್ (ಸ್ಪುಂರಚಂಗಕ್
ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾನ್ಗಾರಸಚು ಸಾರಂಶ್ಗು
ಬಿಳ್ಯಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಸಿಂದನಂತೆರ ತೆಚು ಗೊಂದು ಪೆತ್ರ
ಇಕ್ಷಿಂದ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೆ. ಓದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಬ್ಬುದಂದು ಸಿಂದು ಬುತ್ತರ ಬಸ್ಸ
ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಪೆಸಿ ರಾಂಗಕ್ರ ಉದರೆಕ್ಕೆ ಬರದಾಂಯಿತು. ಸ್ಪಾಬ್ಯ
ಬಾಂಧಾರ್ಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಯುಂಡೆ ಪತ್ರೆ ಬರೆದು ಬಾಂಬರಸ ಬಗ್ಗೆ,
ಬ್ಯೆಶದ ಪೆರ ಬಾನಿಗ್ರಂದು ಸ್ಪ್ರೆಂಸರ ಬರ್ಪುದು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜ
ರುಚು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಪ್ರೊಬ್ಬಾಸಹ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶ್ರೀ. ಕೆಂಬಯ ರಪ್ಪಿನವರಂಗೆ
ನಿಬ್ಬಂದ ಪತ್ರೆ ಬರಂಬ್ಯುದಾಂಗಿ. ಶ್ರೀಯುತ. ರುದ್ರಮುನ್ನವರು
ತ ಪಿಯಿಬ್ಯುದಾಂಗಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವರು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀಯುತ. ರುದ್ರಮುನ್ನವರು ಇಕ್ಷಿಂದ ಬಾಂಧಾರ್ಕ್ಕೆ
ಕೆಲ್ಸದನಂತರ ಉಶ್ರಯುದಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿನ್ನಾದಿಕಾಂಗಳು. ಇಕ್ಷಿಂಯುಬ
ರ್ಸ್ಸ ಪೆಯು ಚೌರಚನ್ನ ತಳಿದು. ಓವರ ಜೀವನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಿ ಚೌಂ
ಸಿರುವರು. ಓಬ್ಸ್ಸ ಡೆ. ಓವರ ಜೀವನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಾಡಿಕಯುನ್ನ
(Guardian) ರಂಡ್ಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ನಿಬ್ಬಂಧನ್ನು ಈಗಂಯೂಂಕೆಂಬ್ಬಿ
ಬ್ಯುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬುಂಡೆಯುನೆಂಯವರ್ಕೆ ಓವರಂದರೆಂಗಳ್ರು ಬರಬಹ್ಮುದು
ಈಗಕಿಂಯುಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಿಂಕಂಯುಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡ್ದಿ. ಇಕ್ಷಿ ಸೌಗಲುರುವ
ಉಶ್ರಯುದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ. ತಯುಸ್ಮೊಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರಾಕಾ ಲೋಚಿಸಿರಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ

P.T.O.

ఉత్తరాంధ్రులకు రు. 6 వరకే ఇష్యూ ఎలా సాధ్యమో
గళ్ళ నుంచి తెలుసుకుంది. ఇష్యూ ఆఫీసు వేళలు ఎప్పటినుంచో. నమస్కా
ష్యూయం, శ్రీ. చిన్నబ్బు. స్వ. భ్. బ్యాంకు. స్వ. ఉరంబుసెట్టి. నాలుగంకెల్
ఇనుప్పా కొలుచుకొండ చక్ర చన్నిబరిసరు చుట్టు డాసిదే, తమ్మ
న్న లిఖిత డాంగ 6 వరకు కోళ్ళధారి. ఉత్తర బుడదేవస్థయుబ
గ్గే కిళ్ళగినసు చూడగొన్న తెలుసుం. రప్పిడుగ్గే బిబ్బురు
100/- నుండి 1500/- రుపాయల్ని కిందుబడుతుంది. బిబ్బురు
600/- నుండి 500/- రుపాయలు చూపుకుంటుంది బుత్తి బుజ్జాంగ్
రుంన్న (ఆగార్ళనుప్పా డిదేట్టాదవుర్ని బంగారంయుడు లేక
కిందుబడ్డ బిబ్బురు బాం. ఈచుగ్గ బిరంయి ది.

(గ) కాంకారుపు చెల్లాయిందు బక్కరుప
న్న చిరాదియే చ్చు. ఉచ్చుగ్గ ఇదరింబగ్గ ఇందు
నాచ్చు నూర్ల దొడ్డు దు. 6 వరకు ప్రచ్చాదబగ్గ ఇందు
త్తి చ్చు (Application form.)
చ్చు చ్చు డుదు చెల్లాకే, యున్న కోళ్ళసంయిలు 6 దన్న నాం నాళ్ళకు
బాకి క్లుప్తంసుచ్చు డాంగ తెళ్ళసిదకో. నిదళ్ళ చెల్లాబందరు
లాళ్ళ తుం ఆతి కేలుబిసుదే. ఇరుగు చిచోయిం.

~~ఆశ్రయుడబగ్గ~~ నాచ్చు డాబ్బు చ్చు, బుగ్గన్న
కాంకె. ఇదరస్రోక్కంయుసినచగ నిలకచాండ ప్రయుత్న
గళు ఇరుచ్చు డాంగ ప్రాధిసుతోన్న. చుట్టుచేంబ బుద
బుబచ్చో చబుగే బుంబినబుగ్గవేందు భాంబిసిసెం
గలాంసు చ్చు ది. నబుళ్ళ జీర్ణంయుకొ కెలయు తీర్థయిందక
చుళ్ళసుచ్చు డేంబి చూచ్చు నోయింక తుకాంయుక్ తీర్థడాంక
దే. తమ్మ బుబుంకేయు కేవయిరు

తమ్ముడు

Hon. T. Shirley Gunn
Member Legislative Council
Cape Town
Montrose

ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸು ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಮುಂದು ವರಿಸಿದ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಸಭೆಯ ನೋಟೀಸು

ತಾ|| ೩೧—೫—೪೦ ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ ಮಧ್ಯಾನ ೨ ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಬೋರ್ಡು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸು ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಆಫೀಸುನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸು ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಸಭೆಯು ಸೇರುವದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಆಮಂತ್ರಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ತಪ್ಪದಲೆ ಬರುವದಾಗಿ ವಿನಂತಿ.

೧. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಂಗೆಸ್ಸು ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಮಂಡಲಿಯನ್ನು ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪೂರ್ಪಡಿಸುವದು.

೨. ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಶಿಭರವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡು ಮಾಡುವದು.

೩. ಮುಂದಿನ ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ವಿಚಾರ.

೪. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳು.

ಹೊಸಪೇಟಿ,
೩೧-೫-೪೦

ತಮ್ಮ,
ಅಸುಂಡಿ ತಿರುಮುಲರಾವು
ಕೆ. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಗುಪ್ತ
ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಜಿ|| ಕಾ|| ಕಮಿಟಿ.

ಕ್ರೌನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಹೊಸಪೇಟಿ.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Parbhani 21.4.1950

[illegible]

ಅರ್ಜಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಮ್ಮತಿ ಪತ್ರ

೧) ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಹುರಿಯಾಳಾಗಿ ಲೋಕಸಭೆ/ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಲು ನಾನು ಬಯಸು / ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

೨) ನಾನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಲು ಬಯಸು/ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮತದಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಹೆಸರು :

೩) ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮತದಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಆರಿಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವದೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಯಾವದೇ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಹುರಿಯಾಳಿನ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಈ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸುವದಿಲ್ಲೆಂದೂ, ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಹುರಿಯಾಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನಾಗಿಯೂ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

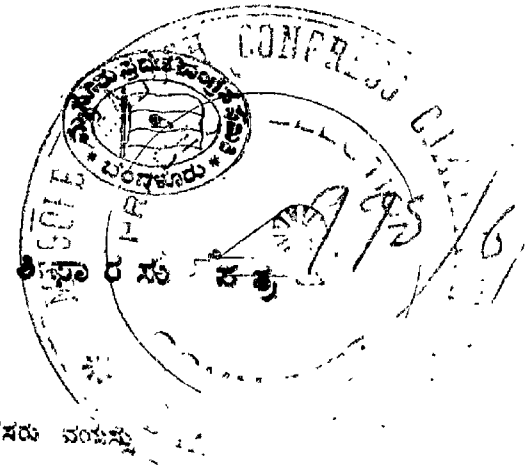
೪) ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೂಲತತ್ವಗಳೊದನೆ ವಿಶೇಷತಃ ಮತೀಯ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯ, ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ, ಮದ್ಯಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ, ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವುಗಳೊಡನೆ ನನ್ನ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಹಮತಿಯಿದೆಯೆಂದೂ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್, ಏ.ಐ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರೀ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಮಂಡಲವು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ ತತ್ವ-ಧೋರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದಾದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತೇನಾಗಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನಾಗಿಯೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಚುನಾಯಿತನಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಲೋಕಸಭೆ/ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ರಚಿತವಾದ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸೂಚನೆ-ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನಾಗಿಯೂ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

೫) ನಾನು ರಾಜಿನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಮಂಡಳವು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜಿನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಹಿ/ಅಕ್ಷರ

ದಿನಾಂಕ.

ಹೆಸರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪತ್ತೆ.



೧] ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ವಂಪನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರ.

೨] ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮತದಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ.

೩] ಅವನು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆ ?

೪] ಅವರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ. ಅವರು ತನ್ನ ಆಸ್ತಿ, ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಹಾಗೂ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ ?

೫] ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ವಿವರ.

೬] ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷತಃ ಮತೀಯ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯ, ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ, ಮದ್ಯಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ, ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆ. ಸಹಕಾರ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ ?

೭] ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಹಿಸಿದ ಪಾತ್ರ.

ಅರ್ಜಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಮ್ಮತಿ ಪತ್ರ ತುಂಬುವ ಕುರಿತು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

೧) ಯಾವೊಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೂ ಲೋಕಸಭೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಾನು ಹುರಿಯಾಳಾಗಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು, ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿತ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಫಾರ್ಮ ತುಂಬಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು, ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರಾದರೊಬ್ಬರು ಅವನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಐವರು ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ತಾನು ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧನಿದ್ದೇನಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮ್ಮತಿ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ತುಂಬತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

೨) ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಬಯಸುವ ಹುರಿಯಾಳಿನ ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ರೂ. ೨೦೦/- ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಹಣ ವಾಪಸಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.

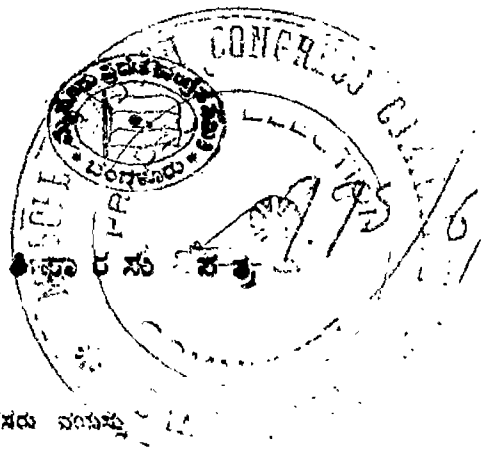
೩) ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಂದ ಸೂಚಿತವಾಗುವ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೂ ಈ ಹಣ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುವದು.

೪) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ವರ್ಗ ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜನಾಂಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಹುರಿಯಾಳುಗಳು ಈ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ರಕಮಿನ ಅರ್ಧ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುವದು.

೫) ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಣದ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನು, ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೂ. ೫೦೦/- ಹಾಗೂ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೂ. ೧೫೦/- ಹೀಗೆ ತೇವು ಇಡಬೇಕು. ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ವರ್ಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜನಾಂಗಗಳವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇದರ ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತದ ತೇವು ಇಡಬೇಕು.

೬) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ವರ್ಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನಾಂಗಗಳವರನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡು ಈಗ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೂ. ೧೦೦೦/- ಹಾಗೂ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೂ. ೩೫೦/- ತೇವು ಇಡಬೇಕು.

೭) ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಮತದಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ತೇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಡಲಾಗುವದು. ಆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹುರಿಯಾಳ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ತೇವಿನ ಹಣ ಪರತ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವದು. ಆದರೆ ಆರಿಸಲ್ಪಡದ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಹುರಿಯಾಳುಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈ ತೇವಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ.



ವಿಚಾರಸು ಪತ್ರ

೧] ವಿಚಾರಸು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ವಯಸ್ಸು ವಿಳಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಪಕ್ಷ.

೨] ವಿಚಾರಸು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮತಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ.

೩] ಅವರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆ?

೪] ಅವರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ. ಅವರು ತನ್ನ ಆಸ್ತಿ, ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಹಾಗೂ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ?

೫] ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ವಿವರ.

೬] ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷತಃ ಮತೀಯ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯ, ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ, ಮದ್ಯಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ, ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆ, ಸಹಕಾರ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ?

೭] ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಹಿಸಿದ ಪಾತ್ರ.

రాం యాలసీవు లాభాన్ని కొట్టేరాష్ట్ర శిక్షలు.

ఒళ్ళంతా, ఆయింతశ్చరాములు, తెలుగుల్లాల, ఇల్లుల్లు లు, కనిపించ కొల్లాల్లాల
ఎన్ని కొత్తవుము రాంయాలసీవు యాంకరు. తాము సీవు యొక్క
మిస్ట్ర్ యాం 31, 865 బాకు రాష్ట్రమే క్కు. మిగతాసంఖ్యలో 64, 41, 646.
కొంతమంది కు నా ఆశీర్వాదములు తెలిపి తాము సీవు సుప్రసిద్ధమవు.

ఆయన భాగ్యాలు మోసాలతోనన్నాను, ఆశీర్వాదిస్తే బాగుంటుందనుకున్నాను
ను పెళ్ళి చేసి కొన్నాను తమ తోరాష్ట్ర శిక్షయు తో ఎవరూ
పాటు శిక్ష యు. రాం యాలసీవు యాం కు 40 ఎంట్లు లీ యాం. ను
ను 700 గారాల యాలు ను గట్టాడు. మిగతాం శిక్ష యాంకు నూంటితే 82
యాంరి ఎన్నాళ్ళు మనుషులుంటారు. 49, 29, 703 (ఆ) శిలు ఎంట్లు లు,
ను, 11, 743 పిల్లలు ఎంట్లు లు యాం. ను శిక్షసీంతారు. ఇంకా
వాళ్ళ గా యు యాలు పోయాం శిక్షలో చదివిస్తాయు.

పాల లీనకాలు యాం గాళ్ళారు యాలు ఆంధ్రకాస్త్రం లాంక్రొన్నెలు
ను కలి శాస్త్రీయంగా యాలు గా నూంటి ఉన్నది. ~~ఆశీర్వదిస్తూ గా యాలు ను~~
~~ను లిస్తూ చాలామంది కొలుగులు సోలాలు కొన్నారు~~. యాం యాలు
కొంతే మనుషులు గాంధీ యాలు గా ఉపాధ్యాయులు ను తమ్ముళ్ళు లు ను గాంధీయాలు
కొంతే యాలు చేసాయు బాంధవ్యం. ఎవ్వరూ గాంధీ ను, ఒళ్ళు లు నాలుగు
ఏ లేని ఎవరూ ధైర్యం లేదు యాం ఇక్కడ్లీలు ను గాంధీ ఉంటాయు లు తమ్ముళ్ళు
పోతే ఎవరూ చేసాం, పాత్రధారులు ఎవరూ, ఇంకా ఎవరూ
మీరు చేసాయు బాంధవ్యం గాంధీ లు లు ను, యాం గాంధీ లు కుంటుంది, ఎవరూ
స్త్రీ లు కొంతమంది ఇంకా ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ గాంధీ ను లు చేసాం
తమ్ముళ్ళు లు యాం. ఇంకా ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ
కాంతి ఇంకా బాంధవ్యం. ఇంకా ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ
ఎవరూ శిక్షలు ఇంకా.

కొంతమంది ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ~~ఇంకా ఎవరూ~~ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ
ది. ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ
చేసాయు గాంధీ లు గాంధీ ఇంకా ఎవరూ. ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ
ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ
ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ
ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ
ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ
ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ ఇంకా ఎవరూ

తాగునీళ్ళ ట్యాంకు గానీ ఉన్నట్లయితే ఉంది. సాధారణంగా మేము మేస్త్రీలను పిలవమని చెప్పినప్పుడు వాళ్ళు వచ్చి 12 గంటలు అయిన తర్వాత వస్తారు. ఇక్కడ వాళ్ళు, మేస్త్రీలు, మంచినీళ్ళు తెచ్చుకోవాలంటే. కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలలో 20, 30, 40 ఏళ్ళ నుండి నూతులను తవ్వించి ఉన్నారు, ఎండాకాలం వస్తే, నూతులు, రావటానికి కష్టంగా ఉంటున్నాయి. కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలలో సింగరేణి వాళ్ళు, ట్యాంకు వేసి, పైపులు ఉంచారు, కుళాయిలు పెట్టారు, మంచినీళ్ళు వస్తున్నాయి. కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలలో ఏమీ లేదు, చేతిపంపులు ఉన్నాయి, కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలలో. నూతులు, వేసినవి ఉన్నాయి, కొన్ని, బావులు, లాంటివి, వేసినవారున్నారు, ఎక్కువ శాతం, లేదు అనే మాటలు; కొన్ని బస్తీలలో అయితే నీళ్ళు లేవు అని చెప్పవచ్చు. బస్తీలలో, కొన్ని చోట్ల, కొన్ని చోట్ల, ట్యాంకులు ఉన్నాయి, వాటిలో నీళ్ళు వస్తాయి, కానీ ఎక్కువ శాతం ఉన్న ప్రాంతాలలో, 15, 20 గజాల నూతులను మేము తవ్వించి, ఇచ్చాము, అవసరాన్ని, బట్టి అంటే అవసరమైన, మేరకు తవ్వించి ఇచ్చాము.

కొత్తపల్లి. మేము వెళ్ళినప్పుడు, ఎక్కడా మనిషి కనపడలేదు, ఎవరూ లేరు అని చెప్పారు. కొత్తపల్లి వాళ్ళు అక్కడ పనిచేసే వాళ్ళు, రామకృష్ణాపూర్, కొత్తపల్లి లేదు కొందామంటే, అలాగే ఉన్నారు, ఎక్కువ శాతం లేరు అని చెప్పారు, ఎండాకాలం వస్తే, నీళ్ళు లేవు అని చెప్పారు, బస్తీలలో, ఎక్కువ శాతం, నీళ్ళు లేవు, నూతులు తవ్వించి ఇచ్చాము, అవసరాన్ని, బట్టి, ఇచ్చాము, కొత్తపల్లి, వాళ్ళు, ఇక్కడ పనిచేసే వాళ్ళు, ఎక్కువ శాతం, ఉన్నారు, అని చెప్పారు.

ఫైనల్. మేము వెళ్ళినప్పుడు, ఎక్కడ బస్తీలను చూసినా, నీళ్ళు లేవు, అని చెప్పారు, ఎండాకాలం వస్తే, నీళ్ళు లేవు అని చెప్పారు.

వలంటీర్లందరూ, తెరలు, లేయింగు బున్నది.

డేన్స్. కంబళ్ళు.

ఈ పోర్షన్, మన కుర్రవాళ్ళ ధైర్యాన్ని కేరంబోర్డు సెలక్షన్ మనకు నున్నది. బళ్ళారి జిల్లాలోనిది, మన తెలుగు, ఉబ్బు గిరిజనులు, వారు ధరించి వారు, వీరు గారెలు మాలంగ్లో ఫ్యాషన్ నకు కంబళ్ళను కేరళ్ళు. ఒక్కొక్క కంబళి లో 20/- రూ॥ పెట్టుబడులకొరకు వేలు చేయును. బళ్ళారి జిల్లాలో రాయదుర్గం లేయింగు కొరకు కంబళ్ళు, వీరి దగ్గరనుండి చిత్రదుర్గం జిల్లాలోనికి, వారి దగ్గరనుండి బళ్ళారి జిల్లాలోనికి, మైసూరు సంస్థానములోనికి, డేన్స్ రాయించుటకు బళ్ళారి జిల్లాలోని కొన్ని ప్రాంతములకు పోవడం జరుగుతుంది.

ఆనంతపురము జిల్లాలో, తెలంగాణా చీరలు గాలియిమ్ములకు కంబళ్ళు వీరనే ది. బత్తులు జిల్లాలో ఇక్కడ భారతములు మోటు కంబళ్ళు లేయించడం జరుగుతున్నది. కర్నూలు జిల్లాలో కర్నూలు చుట్టు. నిమ్మకు ఊరు గారెలు మాలు లేవు. ఇలాగున కంబళ్ళు నేయించుకొనుచున్నది.

ఈ పోర్షన్లలో బాలాజీ కొరకు కళ్ళు లేయించడం జరుగుతున్నది. [illegible] లు లు లు లేయింగు నున్న వారు మన రాగులు తెచ్చి, కంబళ్ళు చేయించి చేసుకొనుచున్నది. కంబళ్ళు వచ్చిన తర్వాత ప్రొడక్షన్ వ్యవస్థ కొంతలేనన్నీ, నున్నా మీ తర్వాతనే వస్తున్నాయి. మనకు నటువంటి రోల్ తర్వాత కావలసిన సెక్షన్లను పెంచవలసినది. వాటిగూర్చి మాలం మన వారు సలహాలు ఇవ్వవలసినది.

బాడ్జిలు.

కోరా బాడ్జిలు కదిరి బత్తులు జిల్లాలోని [illegible] లేయింగు కొరకు లేయింగు జరుగుతున్నది. [illegible] కోడిగుడ్డు జిల్లాలోని [illegible] పాండిచ్చేరి తాలూకా కాకుండా బేరింగ్ మండలము, నాగలాపురం తాలూకాలోని [illegible] డేటు కొరకు, బాడ్జిలు, వస్త్రాలపై [illegible] గారెలు మాలు లంగా, బాడ్జిలు [illegible] సెలెక్షన్ లకు మనవారు [illegible] గారెలు వస్త్రాలు. కొన్ని బాడ్జిలు [illegible] తర్వాత [illegible], [illegible] లేయింగు జరిగిన [illegible] బత్తులు జిల్లాలోని [illegible] బాడ్జిలు వారి [illegible] కొరకు గారెలు [illegible] లో, [illegible] లో, మరియు [illegible] లంగా లేయింగు జరిగిన బాడ్జిలు [illegible]

భాషలు తెలిస్తే. ఇతరదేశాల విద్యార్థులకు తెలుగు భాషలు, సిద్ధాంతగ్రంథములు నేర్పడానికి మాలాంటి వాళ్ళు తయారు కావాలి.

నాకు:

ఆనందతీర్థుల సిద్ధాంతాలు, పందొమ్మిదవ శతాబ్దంలో కొంతమంది పండితులకు మాత్రమే తెలుసు. వాటిని ఇప్పటి విద్యార్థులకు అర్థమయ్యేటట్లు చెప్పడానికి ఎన్నో పుస్తకాలు చదవాలి. ఇతరదేశాల విద్యార్థులకు అయితే ఇంకా కష్టం. వాళ్ళకు ఇక్కడి సంస్కృతి, సంప్రదాయాలు, ఆచారాలు తెలియవు. అందుకని వాళ్ళకు అర్థమయ్యేటట్లు చెప్పడానికి ఎన్నో ఉదాహరణలు, దృష్టాంతాలు కావాలి. ఈ విషయాలన్నీ నేను ఆలోచించి, ఒక పద్ధతిని ఏర్పరచుకొని, ఆ పద్ధతిలో పాఠాలు చెప్పడం ప్రారంభించాను.

రంగులు వేయడం: చిన్నప్పుడు నేను బొమ్మలకు రంగులు వేయడానికి ఇష్టపడేవాడిని. ముఖ్యంగా వేయడం, ముగ్గులు వేయడం నాకు చాలా ఇష్టం. నీలమణి రంగు, పసుపు రంగు, తెలుపు రంగులను ఉపయోగించి బొమ్మలు వేసేవాడిని. ఎవరింట్లో పెళ్ళి అయినా రంగులు వేయడానికి నన్ను పిలిచేవారు. ఈ రంగులు వేయడం అనేది నాకు చాలా ఉపయోగపడింది. రంగులు వేయడంలో ప్రతిభావంతులు అయిన కళాకారులను కొన్ని సార్లు కలిసాను. వాళ్ళ దగ్గర నుండి కొన్ని విషయాలు తెలుసుకున్నాను. వాటిని ఇప్పుడు నా పాఠాలలో ఉపయోగిస్తున్నాను.

బొమ్మలు. పాత్రలు.

రాజు, రాణి, రాకుమారి, రాకుమారుడు, మంత్రి, సేనాధిపతి, సైనికులు, పరిచారకులు, పరిచారికలు, ఇలా ఎన్నో పాత్రలను బొమ్మలుగా వేసి పాఠాలు చెప్పడం ప్రారంభించాను. ఆ తరువాత, తరువాత, కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలు గడిచిన తరువాత ఇంకా ఎన్నో పాత్రలను బొమ్మలుగా వేసి పాఠాలు చెప్పడం ప్రారంభించాను. ఇప్పటికీ ఆ పద్ధతిలోనే పాఠాలు చెప్తున్నాను.

కథా సందర్భములు.

పెద్ద పెద్ద కథలను చిన్న చిన్న సందర్భములుగా విభజించి, ఆ సందర్భములను పాఠాలుగా చెప్పడం ప్రారంభించాను. ఉదాహరణకు రామాయణం, భారతం, భాగవతం, పురాణాలు, ఇతిహాసాలు, కావ్యాలు, నవలలు, కథలు, నాటకాలు, ఇలా ఎన్నో విషయాలను ఎన్నో సందర్భములుగా విభజించి పాఠాలు చెప్పడం ప్రారంభించాను. ఇప్పటికీ ఆ పద్ధతిలోనే పాఠాలు చెప్తున్నాను.

వెదురు తెలుగు చిలుకన చూపులు, చెరకు బంగారు గాంధులు, ఎముక ఎదురు మూలాలు
తో యాత్ర గమనం.

చిత్రము. ఒళ్ళు శ్రీ, ఆయం తో పైర్ల మరియు ఒళ్ళాలం లు నాదిపాలు చాలు,
పెద్ద బొగ్గాన్ల ఒళ్ళు కొన్ని ఎదురు మూలం లు తో యాత్ర గమనం. చిత్రము
ను స్థాంతరం ఎదురుగా ఏ రీతు గ్రూప్, తు చేయు ఎవరైనా. రంపము ను
ఆధ్వ కోతు కొరకు ఏమ్ము గాంధులను వాడుట కోసం లేదా తో చెప్పవలెను.

శ్రీ పెన్: ఆడవ్వల నాడి, కోం దేల నాడి, ను గాంధీలు, స్థాతరాలు
ఆడవ శ్రీ పెన్ను తో చెప్పారు. ఎత్తైన్నతను గా తో పెట్టి గల ను
తెరాండల ఊపిరి ఉయ్యి ఏ ఎం బాంధ్ర రిక్షు ఎం.

గాం పెలు.

మొగ్గ-టి వరకు ను, ఒళ్ళాలిఒళ్ళా యాతను నాగా తో పైర్ల ను
గొల్లాల్లో, ఎం ఒ స్థ గాడ్ము మూలం లు తో యాత్ర చేయు ఒళ్ళాలు
ఉన్న యాత్ర, ఇ పెరి నాగ్ గాంధులు పెట్టి తో గొల్లిన మీదట్ తొలగ్ళ ఆంత
మొంది న ది. ఆయం తో పైర్ల ఒళ్ళాలిం గు ఉన్న ఎ నాగ్ ది ను, శ్రీ రాళ్ళు
ఒళ్ళాలిం దీర్ గు నం ది ను, బట్టలు ఎ ఒళ్ళాలిం లు ది పెట్టి తో దీర్ గాడ్ము
మూలం ను, తొలు పొప్పశ్రీ ళ్ళ కోర్ పెల తీ ఎం తో ను గొల్లి.

రంతి సొ యాగాలు.

ఆంతిన్ని ఎ ఒళ్ళాలిం పెలు ఒం ఆంతిన్ని ను గాడ్ము ఎం ను ఎం ది రంతి తో
పెలను చేయుటకు. ఒళ్ళాలిఒళ్ళాలిం పొర్ ఎన్ను పొ ళ్ళి ~~గాడ్ము~~
తొలు గాగు ఎ రీతు శ్రీ రీం దీం గాడ్ము మూలం ది ఒలు ఎ ళ్ళి రంతి తో
పొత్రం లు, ఎర్రు పొ ఎం లు, నత్త్ర ఎం ఉ ఎ మూలం లు చేయు ఒలు గు న్నవి.
శ్రీ ర్యాల ఒళ్ళాలిం ఎ ను రాళ్ళి ఎ ఎం తో లు గొల్లి ను ఎ ఎం లు ఎ ది
ఎం ను శ్రీ ఎం ఎ లు కలను చేయుటకు. తొలు ఎ లు కలు ను ఆయ్ ఎ ళ్ళి
గాడ్ము లు ఎం ళ్ళి, ఒ న్నాలు. తొలు రాళ్ళి ఎం ఆళ్ళ ను శ్రీ ది యాగాడ్ము.
తొలు ఎ తో తో గం శ్రీ ళ్ళి రాళ్ళ ను తో యాత్ర చేయు ఒ న్నాలు.

గాం శిత శ్రీ ళ్ళ రాళ్ళ మ్ము.

ఆంతిన్ని ఎ ఒళ్ళాలిం పెలు ను శ్రీ ళ్ళి ర్ ఎ ళ్ళి ర్ ఎం లు తొలు గాం చేయు న్నాలు
దాం లు ఆయ్ గాడ్ము ఎం ను స్థాన్ శ్రీ ళ్ళి 15 ఎం రాళ్ళ్ ఎం లు ఆయ్ రాం రంతి
వరకు ~~ఎం~~ ఎం ళ్ళి ది. శ్రీ ళ్ళి శ్రీ న్ను ళ్ళ్ ళ్ళి ఎ ఎం శ్రీ ళ్ళి ర్ ఎ ళ్ళి ర్ ఎ ఎం ను
ఆ ళ్ళి గాడ్ము తొలు.

తో లు లాలు. తు ను ఎ లు, ఆయ్ ళ్ళి శ్రీ ళ్ళి ళ్ళి తొలు, ఎం ళ్ళి ర
ను లు లాలు ను తో లు లాలు ను తో యాత్ర చేయుటకు. ఏ ఎం ళ్ళి తొలు
ను ళ్ళి ళ్ళి ళ్ళి

కడప జిల్లా, కర్నూలు, అనంతపురం జిల్లాలలోని కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలు మాత్రమే, మొత్తం రాయలసీమ కాదు. ఈ విషయాన్ని మనం ముందు గుర్తించాలి. ఈ మూడు జిల్లాలలో కూడా ఎక్కడ ఏ భాష మాట్లాడుతారో, ఎక్కడ ఏ యాస వినిపిస్తుందో ఖచ్చితంగా చెప్పడం కష్టం. ఎందుకంటే ఈ మూడు జిల్లాలలో కూడా ఒక్కొక్క ప్రాంతానికి ఒక్కొక్క భాష, యాస ఉన్నాయి.

ఇక రాయలసీమ రచయితలు అనగానే వీరు రాయలసీమ యాసలో మాట్లాడుతారు అని చెప్పడం కూడా సరికాదు. ఎందుకంటే రాయలసీమ రచయితలు అందరూ రాయలసీమ యాసలో మాట్లాడరు. ఉదాహరణకు ఒక రచయిత ఏ ప్రాంతానికి చెందిన వారైనా, ఆ ప్రాంత యాసలో మాట్లాడుతారు. ఉదాహరణకు ఒక రచయిత అనంతపురం జిల్లాకు చెందిన వారైతే అనంతపురం యాసలో మాట్లాడుతారు. అలాగే కడప జిల్లాకు చెందిన వారైతే కడప యాసలో మాట్లాడుతారు. ఇలా ఒక్కొక్క ప్రాంతానికి ఒక్కొక్క యాస ఉంటుంది. ఇలా ఒక్కొక్క ప్రాంతానికి ఒక్కొక్క యాస ఉన్నప్పుడు రాయలసీమ రచయితలు అందరూ రాయలసీమ యాసలో మాట్లాడుతారు అని చెప్పడం సరికాదు.

ఇక రాయలసీమ రచయితలు అనగానే వీరు రాయలసీమ యాసలో మాట్లాడుతారు అని చెప్పడం సరికాదు అని చెప్పడానికి ఇంకొక ముఖ్యమైన కారణం ఏమిటంటే, ఒక రచయిత ఏ ప్రాంతానికి చెందిన వారైనా, ఆ

வர்தமானம்.
தேசிய வாலிபர் சங்கம்,
போடிநாயக்கனூர்.

4

தேசிய வாலிபர் சங்கம்,
போடிநாயக்கனூர்.

10.12.37தேதி மாலை 5.30 மணிக்கு கமிட்டிக்கூட்டம் உத்தமபாளையம் நிருவாகிகள் N.போஜப்பன் அவர்கள் தலைமையின் கீழ் கூடி நிறைவேற்றப்பட்ட 4வது தீர்மானம்:

"25.11.37தேதி கமிட்டிக்கூட்டத்தின் 2வது தீர்மானத்தின் படியும், மாண்புமிகு K.சக்திவடிவேல் கவுண்டரவர்களுக்கும், காங்கிரஸ் தேர்தலைக் கவனிக்காரியதரிசி அவர்களுக்கும் பேப்பருக்கும் அனுப்ப உத்தமபாளையம் அதிகாரம் அளித்திருக்கிறது"

"25.11.37தேதியை 2வது தீர்மானம்:-

நமது பிராந்தியத்திலுள்ள காங்கிரஸ் M.L.A திரு K.சக்திவடிவேல் கவுண்டரவர்கள் ஏற்கனவே விதித்திருக்கிற காங்கிரஸ் திட்டத்தின்படி கிராம சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்யாதிருப்பது வருத்தத்தக்கதென்றும் கிணிமேலாவது கிராமப் பிரதானம் தொண்டு வினைகளில் ஈடுபடுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளத் தீர்மானிக்கப்படுகிறது."

Copy to The Congress M.L.A.,
Mr. K. Sakthivadivel Gounder,
Kamayakavandanpatti,
Cumbam Post.

N. Pooj-appan;
Vice-President,
National Youths League
13.12.37

14/12/37

गांधी सेवा संघ

परिपत्र सं. १

१९४०

सदस्यों की सेवा में,

संघ का छठा वार्षिक सम्मेलन ता० २० फरवरी सन १९४० मंगलवार से सोमवार ता० २६ फरवरी सन १९४० तक, सात दिन, मलिकन्दा [जि० ढाका, प्रान्त-बंगाल] में होना निश्चित हुआ है। आप सम्मेलन में उपस्थित होकर उसे सफल बनाने की कृपा करें।

सम्मेलन का कार्यक्रम

सम्मेलन का कार्यक्रम पूरा सात दिन का रहेगा। इसमें संघ के कार्य का वार्षिक विवरण पढना, श्री. किशोरलालभाई के अध्यक्षपद की पांच वर्ष की अवधि पूरी हो जाने से नियमानुसार नये अध्यक्ष का चुनाव, कार्यवाहक समिति से अब की बार श्री. गोपबन्धु चौधरी और श्री. गंगाधररावं देशपांडे की निवृत्त होने की बारी है उनके रिक्त स्थान पर चुनाव, संघ के नित्यकार्य से संबंध रखनेवाले अन्य विषयों की चर्चा आदि मामूली काम; तथा सदस्यों के द्वारा सूचित भिन्न भिन्न विषयों की चर्चा, व्यक्तिगत तथा सामूहिक मुलाकातें, प्रश्नोत्तर आदि विविध प्रकार के कार्यक्रम रहेंगे। ये कार्यक्रम संगठित व रसमय बनाने के लिए सदस्य अपनी सूचनायें तथा प्रश्न ता. १० फरवरी तक पहुंच जाय इस हिसाब से भेजने की कृपा करें। नियत समय के भीतर जो सूचनायें आयेंगी उन्हींके अनुसार सम्मेलन का कार्यक्रम निश्चित किया जायगा। बाद में जो सूचनायें प्राप्त होंगी उनका यथावेश कार्यक्रम में करना कठिन होगा। अगर विधान में कुछ फेरफार करना हो तो उसकी सूचना पहले ही से देना आवश्यक है। अतः अगर कोई वैसी सूचना पेश करना चाहें तो उपर्युक्त तारीख से पहले उसे भेजने की कृपा करें। कार्यवाहक समिति की ओर से नियम संख्या ४ (इ) ४; ४ (उ) ३ और ४ (ए) में निम्न प्रकार से तबदीली करने का प्रस्ताव पेश करने का निश्चय हुआ है —

कलम ४ (इ) ४ में— "प्रति मास" के बदले "प्रति तिमाही में"; "एक हजार" के बदले "नौ हजार"; और बढाओ— "और सिवाय कि वह चरखा संघ का सदस्य हो, संघ को प्रतिवर्ष अपने हाथ का काता हुआ कम से कम बारह हजार गज सूत दे"।

कलम ४ (उ) ३ में—"प्रति मास" के बदले "प्रति तिमाही में"; "एक हजार" के बदले "छः हजार"; और बढाओ—"और सिवा कि वह चरखा संघ का सदस्य हो, संघ को प्रतिवर्ष अपने हाथ का काता हुआ कम से कम बारह हजार गज सूत दे"।

गांधी सेवा संघ

श्री

संघ का छठा वार्षिक सम्मेलन ता० २० फ़रवरी १९४० मंगलवार से सोमवार ता० २६ फरवरी १९४० तक मल्लिकन्दा (पो० मेघुला, जि० ढाका प्रान्त बंगाल) में होगा। आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप सम्मेलन में उपस्थित होकर हमें अनुगृहीत करें।

र. श्री. घोत्रे
मंत्री, गांधी सेवा संघ

भवदीय
प्रफुल्लचन्द्र घोष
स्वागताध्यक्ष

भास्कर छा. वर्धा

कलम ४ (ए) में " नियमपूर्वक अथवा एकमुश्त इतनी " के बदले " एकमुश्त अथवा नियमपूर्वक प्रतिवर्ष रु. ६ से इतनी अधिक"; और बढाओ—" अथवा प्रतिवर्ष कम से कम बारह हजार गज अपने हाथ का काता हुआ दस से अधिक अंक का सम और मजबूत सूत दे "।

प्रदर्शनी

सम्मेलन के साथ दस्तूर के मुताबिक खादी तथा ग्राम उद्योगों की एक प्रदर्शनी भी होगी। परन्तु उसका क्षेत्र तथा स्वरूप बंगाल प्रान्त तक ही व्यापक और सीमित रहेगा। अन्य प्रान्तों से वही चीजें प्रदर्शनी के लिए लाना ठीक होगा, जो बंगाल प्रान्त के लोगों के लिए लाभदायक प्रतीत हों और ऐसी हों, जो बंगाल में ही पैदा हो सकें। ऐसी प्रदर्शनीय चीजें लाने की जिनकी इच्छा हो, वे पहले प्रदर्शनी-विभाग के स्थानीय मन्त्री से पत्र-व्यवहार कर लें, तभी लावें।

मार्ग-व्यय तथा अन्य व्यय

अपने मार्गव्यय का प्रबन्ध सदस्य आप ही कर लेंगे ऐसी अपेक्षा है। परन्तु इसका अर्थ यह भी नहीं समझना चाहिए कि जिनकी सम्मेलन में उपस्थित होने की इच्छा है, लेकिन जो अपने मार्गव्यय का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकते उन्हें सम्मेलन में आने का विचार कतई छोड देना चाहिए। ऐसे सेवक सदस्यों को पूरे या जितने भाग की जरूरत हो, उतना मार्ग-व्यय देने की व्यवस्था सम्मेलन की स्वागत-समिति की ओर से की जा रही है। मार्ग-व्यय में सिर्फ तीसरे वर्ग का रेल किराया तथा जहां अपरिहार्य हो, सवारी तथा कुली खर्च का समावेश हो। इनके अलावा अन्य व्यय—जैसे अखबार, नाश्ता भोजन इ० का समावेश उसमें नहीं करना चाहिए। स्थल-दर्शन आदि के हेतु दूर के मार्ग से आनेवाले सदस्य नजदीक के सीधे रास्ते का ही व्यय पा सकेंगे और इसके अनुसार ही वे अपना मार्गव्यय का बिल पेश करें।

सहयोगी और सहायक सदस्य पहले की भांति अपना मार्गव्यय खुद उठावें। कर्मचारी, सम्मेलन में आने के पहले मन्त्री या उन सेवक सदस्य से, जिनकी सीधी देखभाल में वे काम कर रहे हों, सम्मेलन में आने की अनुमति प्राप्त कर लें।

जो अपने साथ किसी अन्य मित्र को लाना चाहें, वे इसकी सूचना पहले भेज देवें और इजाजत मिलने पर ही उनको लावें। ऐसे मेहमानों के मार्गव्यय की जिम्मेदारी संघ पर नहीं रहेगी और उनके भोजन आदि का उचित व्यय उन्हें लानेवाले सदस्य से लिया जायगा। इस विषय में अंक और भी बात कहना आवश्यक है। सदस्यों को स्मरण होगा कि हुदली के संमेलन में अकाल वर्षा से संमेलन की सब अव्यवस्था हो गई थी। यदि ऐसी कोई बात फिर हुई तो सम्मेलन का कार्यक्रम पूरा करने की दृष्टि से सदस्यों का तो वहां रहना आवश्यक होगा, परन्तु स्वागत समिति पर अनावश्यक भार न पडने पावे इस खयाल से अपने अन्य मित्रों को यह सुझाना हमारा कर्तव्य होगा कि वे यथाशीघ्र वापिस लौट जावें।

वर्धा
ता० २४ जनवरी १९४०

रघुनाथ श्रीधर धोत्रे
मन्त्री, गांधी सेवा संघ.

मलिकन्दा सम्मेलन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आवश्यक सूचनायें

मार्ग— मलिकन्दा ढाका जिले में पद्मा नदी के तट पर बसा हुआ छोटासा गांव है। वहां पहुंचने के लिए ईस्ट बंगाल रेलवे के स्यालदा (कलकत्ता) स्टेशन से गोआलंदो घाट तक रेल से, गोआलंदो घाट से नैनट तक स्टीमर से और नैनट से मलिकन्दा छोटी नाव या लॉंच से जाना पडता है। कलकत्ता से मलिकन्दा पहुंचने के लिए करीब दस से बारह घण्टे का समय लगता है।

खास बंगाल से आनेवाले लोगों को छोड कर बाकी के प्रान्तों से आनेवाले सभी लोगों के लिए कलकत्ता होकर मलिकन्दा पहुंचना सुविधाजनक होगा। अतः नजदीक के रास्ते से पहले कलकत्ता पहुंचने का खयाल सबको रखना चाहिए। कलकत्ता से आगे जाने के लिए दो गाडियाँ हैं। एक रात को दस बजे और दूसरी सवेरे सात बजे। परन्तु कलकत्ता पहुंचनेवाली सभी मुख्य गाडियाँ सवेरे सात के बाद ही कलकत्ता पहुंचती हैं। अतः रात की गाडी पकडने के लिए कलकत्ते पहुंचने के बाद दिन भर कलकत्ते में रुकना पडता है। कलकत्ते में ठहरने के लिए जिनका कोई परिचित स्थान न हो उन लोगों के लिए एक खास सराय में ठहरने का प्रबन्ध स्वागतसमिति की ओर से किया जा रहा है। आनेवाले सज्जनों से निवेदन है कि वे कलकत्ता पहुंचने के निश्चित समय की पूर्वसूचना निम्नलिखित पते पर दें तो उनके ठहरने का प्रबन्ध ठीक हो जायगा—

डॉ. प्रफुल्लचंद्र घोष

२४९ डी, बाऊ बजार स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता.

गोआलंदो से आगे जानेवाली स्टीमरों में हमेशा भीड रहा करती है। अतः स्वागतसमिति की सूचना है कि अगर अधिकतर लोग **ता. १९ फरवरी** को कलकत्ता पहुंच कर, उसी दिन रात की गाडी से गोआलंदो के लिए सब साथ रवाना हों तो गोआलंदो से आगे जाने के लिए खास स्टीमर का प्रबन्ध कंपनी की ओरसे किया जाने का संभव है। सफर का कार्यक्रम बनाते वक्त इसका अवश्य खयाल किया जाय।

अपने आने न आने के विषय में निश्चित सूचना ता. ५ फरवरी तक और वहां पहुंचने के निश्चित समय की सूचना ता० १० फरवरी तक सम्मेलन कार्यालय में भेजने की कृपा करें।

साथ में क्या हो— पूर्व बंगाल का भूविभाग आम तौर पर निचाई का प्रदेश है। सम्मेलन जिस मौसिम में हो रहा है वह उस प्रदेश के लिहाज से अधिक से अधिक सूखी ऋतु है। फिर भी बाहर से आनेवाले लोगों को वहां की हवा में नमी का अनुभव कुछ विशेष मात्रा में होने का भय है। रात को ओस भी काफी गिरती है, जिससे खुले में सोने का प्रायः संयम ही करना पडे। जिन्हें स्वास्थ्य के कारण अपरिहार्य हो उन्हींके लिए खाट का प्रबन्ध रहेगा। औरों को जमीन पर ही बिस्तर लगाकर सोना पडेगा। इसलिए निवेदन है कि ओढने बिछाने के लिए इसी हिसाब से जरूरी कपडे साथ लावें। अपनी निजी सुविधा तथा स्वागतप्रबन्ध का भार जहां

तक हो कम करने की दृष्टि से पानी पीने का प्याला, चम्मच, कटोरा, लोटा, सूत कातने का सरंजाम (चरखा या तकली) लेखनसाहित्य, कार्ड, लिफाफे, डाक के टिकट, नहाने धोने का साबुन, **लालटेन, मसहरी** आदि अपनी व्यक्तिगत उपयोग की चीजें अवश्य साथ ले आवें।

खास आवश्यकताओं की सूचना

सम्मेलन में केवल गाय का ही दूध-घी उपयोग में लाया जायगा। चाय, कॉफी जिनके लिये अनिवार्य हैं, खाने पीने के विषय में जिनका कोई खास व्रत है, या स्वास्थ्य के कारण जो विशेष प्रकार का परहेज रखते हैं, वे पहले से ही उसकी सूचना भेजने की कृपा करें। जिन्हें स्वास्थ्य आदि कारणों से मोसंबी, अनार आदि महंगे फलों की आवश्यकता रहती है या अभ्यास है वे सम्मेलन के दिनों के लिये पर्याप्त मात्रा में इनका संग्रह अपने साथ ही लाने की कृपा करें।

सूत्रयज्ञ

इस सम्मेलन में शारीरिक परिश्रम का कार्यक्रम नहीं रहेगा। उसके बदले सूत्रयज्ञ का कार्यक्रम प्रति दिन दो घण्टे रहेगा। जितना सूत कतेगा वह सारा संघ में ही रख लिया जायगा। जो अपना सूत खरीदना चाहें वे उचित दाम देकर खरीद सकेंगे। सूत्रयज्ञ के लिए पूनियां स्वागत समिति की ओर से दी जायेंगी। फिर भी चूंकि बंगाल में रुई बाहर से मंगाई जाती है, इसलिए आवश्यक पूनियां साथ रखना वाञ्छनीय है। सूत्रयज्ञ के अलावा स्वागतसमिति को आवश्यकता पडने पर कुछ समय रसोईघर या अन्य गृहकार्यों में देने की अपेक्षा सदस्यों से रहेगी।

खाने-पीने तथा पहुंचने आदि के संबंध में पत्रव्यवहार-**मंत्री, गांधी सेवा संघ सम्मेलन, मलिकन्दा पो. मेघुला जि. ढाका** (Malikanda, Post-Meghula, Dist.-Dacca) इस पते से किया जाय। अन्य पत्र व्यवहार संघ के प्रधान कार्यालय के नाम से ही करना चाहिए। सम्मेलन के लिए संघ का प्रधान कार्यालय ता. १५ फरवरी से मलिकंदा चला जायगा और सम्मेलन की समाप्ति तक वहीं रहेगा।

मलिकन्दा में डाकघर नहीं है। डाकघर एक मील दूर **मेघुला** में है। लेकिन तारघर मलिकन्दा से करीब आठ मील दूर **भाग्यकूल** (BHAGYAKUL) में है। सम्मेलन के दिनों में एक अस्थायी तारघर और डाकघर मलिकन्दा में खुलवाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है। ठीक हो जाने पर इसकी सूचना अखबारों में प्रकाशित की जायगी।

वर्धा
ता० २४ जनवरी १९४०

रघुनाथ श्रीधर धोत्रे
मन्त्री, गांधी सेवा संघ

भास्कर छा० वर्धा.